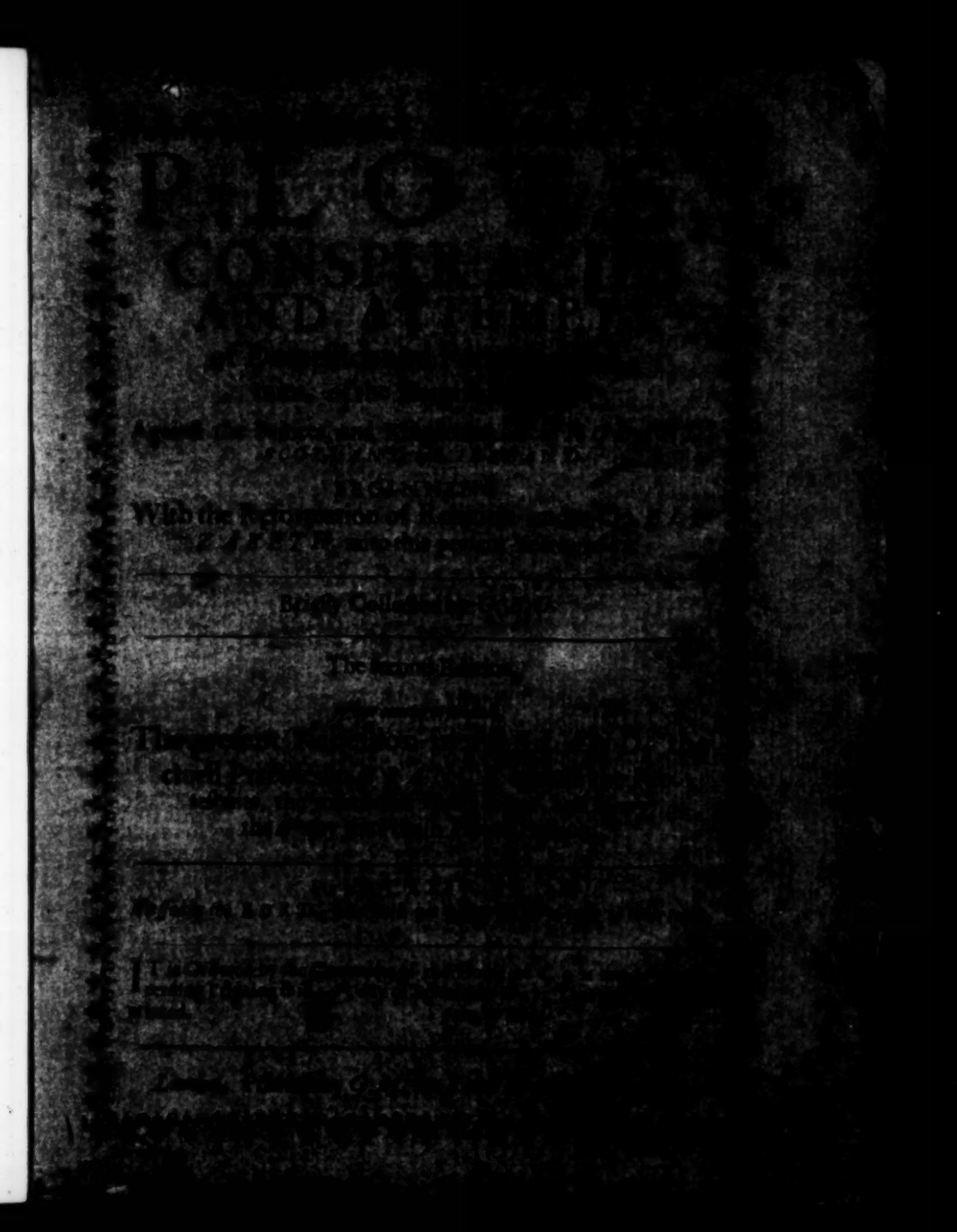

The Contents.

PHilip the ſecond King of *Spain*, his offer of Marriage with Q. *Elizabeth* rejected.

The practice of the *Guiſes* with the Q. of *Scots*, againſt the Crowne of *England*.

The Rebellion of the Earles of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, the Pope ſends Letters to the King of *Spaine*, and K. of *Portugall*, to ſend an Army to invade *England*.

Leo: Dacres joyning with the Rebells, indevoureth to deliver the Q. of *Scots*, after a ſharp conflict with the Lo. of *Hunſdon* is put to flight.

Iames Fitz-Morris of the Houſe of *Deſmond*, raiſeth Rebellion in *Ireland*.

Thomas and *Edward Stanley* with others conſpire againſt the Queene.

Don Iohn of *Auſtria*, his perpetuall (but treacherous) Edict for Peace.

Stucley, his deſigne againſt *Ireland*, turned another way by the K. of *Portugall*.

Iames Fitz-Morris, his ſecond attempt to reduce *Ireland* to Popery.

San: Ioſephus an *Italian*, ſent by the Pope and K. of *Spaine* with 700. *Spaniards* and *Italians* into *Ireland*.

Campian, *Sherewin* and others, comming into *England*, taken and condemned for Treaſon.

Somervile, his deſperate attempt againſt the Queenes Perſon.

Mendoza the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, thruſt out of *England*, for practiſing with *Throgmorton* and others to invade the Land.

D. *Parry*, for practiſing the Queenes death executed.
Savage and others, their attempt to kill the Queene.
The *French* Ambaſſador, his plot to kill the Queene.
The *Spaniſh* Armado, in *Anno* 1588.
D. *Lopez* his attempt to poyſon the Queene.
Squires practiſe to poyſon the Queenes Saddle.
Tyrone, his Rebellion in *Ireland*.
Garnet, *Cateſby* and others, their attempt for Invaſion of *England*.
The Helliſh Gun-powder Treaſon.
Sir *Griffin Markham* and others, their conſpiracy againſt King *Iames*.
The preſent bloudy Rebellion in *Ireland*.
The cruell Maſſacre at *Paris*.
The Murther of *Henry* the 3d.
The Murther of *Henry* the 4th.

Gentle Reader,

THou mayeſt evidently ſee by this enſuing diſcourſe, what are the fruits and effects of Popery, how the Popes have kindled the fier amongſt all the Princes and States of Europe, and like Balaam the falſe Prophet, troubled us with their wiles, curſed the Church and State of England, and by their Incendiaries, the Prieſts and Ieſuites (for effecting their owne pernicious and diveliſh deſignes) have ſtirred up one Nation againſt an other, and all Chriſtendome againſt the Engliſh, tainted many a great Houſe, and endangered their Lives and Eſtates, to the ruine of great and Noble Families in this Kingdome.

Plots, Conſpiracies and Attempts of Domeſtick and Forraigne Enemies, of the Romiſh Religion, againſt the Princes and Kingdomes of *England*, *Scotland* and *IRELAND*, &c.

THoſe which make deſcriptions of large Countries in ſmall Tables, offend not againſt truth, though ſomewhat againſt quantity, ſo *Pliny* telleth us. Notwithſtanding with much convenience, eaſe to the beholder, and truth of obſervation, things are preſented to our eyes in thoſe little draughts, that the very places themſelves being viewed with great trouble and loſſe of time, cannot yeeld more benefit to the moſt diligent, oftentimes not ſo much. Wherfore eſpecially, becauſe the Argument cannot be now unſeaſonable (for the abridgement of the Commentaries of large Hiſtories, is not unlike Maps of Kingdomes) I have here collected out of divers Authours, which have ſeverally handled parts of this ſubject, into one, The chief conſpiracies and attempts againſt the Kingdomes alone and immediately of great *Brittany* and *Ireland*, or els mediately through the ſides of the Princes of theſe Countries, by Traytors at home or abroad, of the Romiſh Religion, or forraigne Enemies, by treacherous courſes of thoſe of the ſame bloody ſuperſtition. The beginning I make the firſt time of Reformation of Religion here in *England* under Queen *Elizabeth*, and the extent unto this preſent yeere. I begin no higher then Queene *Elizabeth*, becauſe the Reformation of *Henry* the eight was but in part, and the other of King *Edward*, was an interrupted one, by the ſudden ſucceſſion of his ſiſter Qu. *Mary*; the rather, becauſe, for ought we know, there was no great matter plotted againſt

this hopefull young Prince, that was not rather from ambition, (if there was any such) then from a desire of subverting Religion. Not but thaa the Enemies of our Religion and Kingdome, had us then in their minds, but other wayes there were, before bloody and desperate practises were to be taken in hand, to be first entred into, of lesse difficulty, and more hopefull successe. And these are the steps the adversaries of our Religion use to tread, who thirsting after *England*, labour first to bring us back to *Rome*, by striving to make our selves hate our own Religion, and leave that God which brought us out of the Land of *Ægypt*, bewitching us with glorious Idolatry of the golden Calvs of *Rome*, introducing ignorance and blindnes, that we may when our eyes are out, patiently grind in the Mill of slavery. If this course fail, the next is by poyson, murder, and force of Arms, to draw us to *Sodom* and *Ægypt*.

The Reformation of *England* and *Ireland* fall under one time, and because that of *Scotland* also differeth not many yeares in age, they may all be brought in one account. With the Plots are joyntly handled the Deliverances, which in some respect or other may very well be called great, either in regard of the misery we had fallen into, (if God had not prevented them) of the slavery of soule and body, and this agreeth with all: Or else for the strangenesse of the discoveries of their mischiefes, (sometime almost miraculous) before they have come to their birth, or disappointing them of their purposes, when the Authours have put them in practise; and these two respects, the one or the other, which may well denominate Gods goodnesse to us, in disappointing them to be great, may be found in all likewise. So that for these mercies received, we ought to ascribe to our Deliverer that which is due unto him, the praise of his own work, and continuall thankes for his mercies, which even to this day, is from those Deliverances of the dayes of old, extended; we should have bin then betrayed, but we had now bin slaves, both we, our selves and ours; one Plot, had it succeeded, had bin the betraying of *England* at once to them, who love themselves too well to have lost it easily, and are so wise, that they endure no Traitors, but for themselves, nor can indure any that loves his Country but a *Spaniard*. We may learne also to trust in him, even now particularly, *who is the same yesterday and to day, and for ever*, nor is his hand shortened that he cannot save, nor his eare heavy that he cannot heare those that call upon him, lifting up

pure

pure hands in ſincerity of heart: although the ſins of our Nation in generall, may juſtly provoke our God to puniſh us by them that hate us, for that cauſe, that inſtead of extirpating Popery and ſuperſtition (a thing nor hard to be done in humane reaſon, if the children of Papiſts were carefully educated under Proteſtant Tutors) we thinke their Religion tolerable, and nothing ſo dangerous to ſoul or body as ſome men ſeem to make it. Should we not deteſt and abhorre the Religion of ſuch a generation, as count they doe God good ſervice, by killing us? witneſſe the bloudy Perſecution under Qu. *Mary*, and the damnable plot of the Gun-powder-Treaſon. Yet ſome there are that would ſeem Proteſtants, and yet deny that their cruelty was ſuch, as the Authour of the Engliſh Martyrology makes the *Marian* perſecution to be: Others of no ſmall eſteem in the Church of *England*, inſtead of acknowledging *Foxes* Hiſtory a Monument of Martyrs, call it a Book fraught with Traitors and Heretiques. And for the Gun-powder conſpiracy, ſome affirm it the deeds of a few male-contents, farre from the approbation of the Catholiques, others as falſely, that there was no ſuch Treaſon intended, but that it was an invention of him, whom in reverence I forbeare to name. But yet this may incourage us, that God will ſtill preſerve us, for their ſakes that have now and heretofore ſtoutly defended Gods true Religion, and that in very many places of this Land, we have had thoſe that with all their power have oppoſed the very beginnings of Popery. But wonderfull it is, and ſcarcely credible, that any ſhould ſo much have forgotten the Gun-powder-Treaſon, as to ſay, that they would rather truſt a Papiſt then a Puritan; as if they believed not there was any ſuch Treaſon, or had forgotten it; or that they thought that thoſe whom men call Puritans, were traiterouſly minded, and bloudy perſons. In the moſt Reverend and Judicious Aſſembly of this Kingdome, a Member of that Aſſembly, declared in particulars, how the beſt men have bin branded with the name of Puritan, (it was where any man might freely have ſpoken) yet no man contradicted him. If it be given ſometime to the beſt, without queſtion thoſe ordinarily called by that bie-name, are none of the worſt; becauſe from likeneſſe at leaſt divers men have one Name. We will acknowledge hypocrites among them, but becauſe one is ſuch, no man will conclude they muſt be all ſo. No man of us almoſt abhorreth the name of Proteſtant to be given him, and yet of theſe, ſome will lie, others will

ſteal

ſteale, and a third ſort will do worſe. Since this Parliament (perhaps I imagine the time, and reaſon aright) the Jeſuites and Jeſuited have invented a ſtrange name for ſuch men, and let fall the reproach of Puritan. They call them by a figurative name, which is ignorantly ſpoken by moſt, falſly by all; and as the roundeſt figure is of the largeſt capacity, ſo they have ſhaped them a name, which larger then *Preciſian*, *Browniſt*, or the like, ſurroundeth every one, that thinketh it not a juſt thing to rail againſt the *Parliament*, or curſe the Fathers of his Country. But I deſire not to be called, but to be *totus teres atq; rotundus*. So much by the way; to fall upon the buſines now.

The King of Spaine *offereth Marriage to the Queen.*

AT the beginning of the raigne of Qu. *Elizabeth*, *Philip* the ſecond of *Spaine* ſought to win her to him by Marriage, not doubting to procure a diſpenſation for the Inceſt, but was as wiſely anſwered, as he wickedly and craftily intended, that the Queen could not ſo ſoon forget her Siſters death, ſhe knowing it to be a part of diſcretion to keep in hope ſo potent an Adverſary, if he ſhould be incenſed by a denyall (her own Kingdom, by reaſon of the change of Religion, and the depriving of many Popiſh Biſhops, which the blinded people had in ſome eſteem, among many other alterations, being of doubtfull affections) till ſhe could better provide for her own ſecurity. The *Spaniard* in the mean time perceived that his ſuit was not like to ſucceed; when the thought of uniting *England* to *Spaine* by the marriage of Q. *Elizabeth*, if like her ſiſter *Mary* ſhe proved not barren, was taken away, he took hold on the next occaſion.

The practice of the Guiſes *With the Queen of* Scots *againſt* ENGLAND.

MAry now Queene of *Scots*, Daughter and heire apparant unto *James* the fift, and Wife unto *Francis Dauphine* of *France*, Daughter of *Mary* of *Loraine*, who was Siſter unto the Duke of *Guiſe*. She, after the death of Qu. *Mary* of *England*, being incouraged thereunto by the *Guiſes* her Uncles, uſurpeth the Armes of *England*, uniting them to the Armes of *Scotland*, on her plate, in the windowes of her houſe, and on her ſervants coats, declaring her ſelfe thereby Queen of

of *England*. Her meaning was well understood, and this (it is very probable) in the fourth yeare of Qu. *Elizabeth*, made *Arthur Poole* and his Brethren, descended of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* the fourth, and *Anthony Forteſcue* their Brother in law, with their confederates, to conſpire ſecretly to fly unto the *Guiſes* in *France*, and thence, and with their help, to come with an Army into *Wales*, and ther to proclaime the Queen of *Scots* Queen of *England*, and *Arthur Poole* Duke of *Clarence*. God was pleaſed in a very good time to diſcover this Plot. For had they gone thither, and diſcovered their intents, it had (if God had not powerfully oppoſed it) not only animated the *Guiſes* to have ſeconded them, and furniſhed them with men and mony, but having returned into *Wales*, they would have gathered great forces to augment their numbers, and put the Queen to the incomparable trouble and danger of a civill warre. Beſide all this, ſhe had at this time on every ſide enemies abroad, the *French* King, the King of *Spaine*, the *Guiſian* and Popiſh faction in *Scotland*. The loyall people of *Scotland* were ſo unable to helpe her, that they ſtood in need of her helpe. The Low-Countries were under *Spaniſh* tyranny, and a convenient place from whence to annoy this Kingdome. The Conſpiratours confeſſed that they did not intend to put in practiſe this thing, during the life of our Queen; for indeed they were made beleeve by predictions of Popiſh Aſtrologians, that Qu. *Elizabeth* could not live above one yeare. The good Queen notwithſtanding pardoned their lives, after ſentence of death upon them, from their own confeſſion.

And how zealouſly the *Guiſes* endeavoured to invade *England*, may appeare by the inclination of *Sebaſtian Martigius* ſent into *Scotland*, by the counſell of the *Guiſes* (for about thoſe times their alone counſels were principally followed) with Horſe and Foot, to aſſiſt in the civill warre of *Scotland*, who could hardly be reſtrained from invading *England* preſently, and firſt of all, preſuming (no queſtion) on the ayde of Papiſts in *England*, from intelligence held with them here. For otherwiſe what could a 1000. Horſe, and not very many Foot do in reſpect of conquering all *England*? Now was the Queen of *Scots* in *France*, and although the Regency of *Scotland* was put into the hands of the Marqueſſe of *Hamilton*, yet the power of the Qu. *Dowager* with her *French* faction did ſo increaſe, and on the other ſide the authority of the Marqueſſe Regent ſo abate, that after the pro-

miſe from the *French* King of 12000. crowns by the yeare, and Dachy of *Caſtle Herald*, to which was added the preferment of all the Marqueſſes chiefe kindred. the Marqueſſe reſigned his place into the hands of *Mary* of *Loraigne* Q. *Domager*; a thing for a woman to be Regent in *Scotland*, but once before known. She had made many promiſes unto the *Scots* of the freedome of exerciſing the Proteſtant Religion, but being now ſetled in the Regency, ſhe diſcovered her mind wholly bent to alter Religion. She told her friends in plain tearmes, that though the Miniſters whom ſhe named ſhould preach more honeſtly, or (as ſhe called it) more ſincerely then they had done, yet they ſhould all be baniſhed. She expreſſed at the death of a young-man, whom ſhe ſeemed to bewaile, being ſlain, for that his father had not rather excuſed him, being a ſtout defender of the reformed Religion, that ſhe was cruelly minded toward the Profeſſours thereof. *Eaſter* alſo was commanded to be celebrated after the Romiſh cuſtome. For theſe and divers other overtures of her, Meſſengers were ſent unto her, to deſire her to be good to the Proteſtants, and to remember the many promiſes ſhe had made unto them to that end. But all in vaine. She told the Earle of *Glencarne*, and Sir *John Cambell*, who were ſent unto her; that performance of promiſes was to be expected from Princes, no farther then ſtood with their profit. Upon this they told one another that they then renounced all obedience and duty toward her. Violence now with art was to be uſed for effecting her purpoſe touching Religion.

Hereupon advice was given by *Labroſſe* a French Commander in *Scotland*, to put to death all the Nobility of *Scotland*, for that the people being bereaved of their heads, would after be eaſily brought to undergo any yoake; but that things might appeare with a more pleaſing colour, there was a ſhew, as if the Queen had laboured, and would endeavour to convince her adverſaries in Religion by no other way but by arguments. Into *Scotland* were ſent 3. Sorbon Doctours with the Biſhop of *Amiens*. But with what ſafety might any man diſpute with them, when he that did ſo was in the midſt of his armed enemies, and there was greateſt feare of violence from the diſputers themſelves. For the Biſhop of *Amiens* counſelled the Queen Regent, that if any there were which ſhould be found to diſpute againſt theſe Romiſh Decrees, he ſhould be put to death, yea even thoſe who but ſeemed to be of another mind only. We are not informed

formed that the Qu. Regent put in practice the fore-going counsels, perhaps the time was not altogether seasonable, nor doe we take every single action, which might conduce to the subverting of Religion, to be a conspiracy: but we may well esteem by the Queens words, the Counsellours and Commanders intents and purposes, the placing of such a Regent, all this to be a continued conspiracy, to strangle in the birth the Church of *Scotland*, having yet scarcely taken breath in the world. Not long after the Qu. Regent dyeth, and although it will perhaps be said, there was no discovery of any conspiracy which was in acting (as to put to death all the Nobility, or all that would dare dispute against the Bishop or Doctors, could be no easie taske to goe about; the latter, because the death of their last Martyr *Walter Mille* did seem so grievous unto them, and if any more should suffer, how would such a thing be taken by *French-men*, people of another Nation?) It may be objected from the above named arguments, that there wanted no endeavour. After the death of the Mother, the Daughter returning into *Scotland*, was married unto *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, who being of the same Religion with the Queen, and they both a brothers and sisters children, did strongly maintain Popery against the Protestant Religion. We cannot imagine here that any thing should be contrived against the lives of those Princes by a Popish party to overthrow Religion. For to subvert Religion no way could be found better, then by maintaining in life and honour such Princes as these two were, who professed and maintained Popery; as contrarily to subvert Religion, Laws, Liberties and the like, the best means are thorough the sides of such Kings and Queens as are projectors and maintainers of them. So the holy Scripture declareth by word and example, *I will smite the Shepheard and the sheepe shall be scattered.* For this Queen was so far from furthering the establishment of Religion, nay from connivence at those who should goe about any such matter, that she professed that she would follow the example of her cousin Qu. *Mary* of *England*, which was no other thing then maintaining in her dominions the Pope and Popery, and punishing the contrary minded as Hereticks. It will not be thought (I suppose) that either the Papists at home in *Scotland*, or those in *France*, or els where, would go about to take away the lives of such Princes, whose lives secured their *Religion*. For what was attempted against the life (and most unhappily succeeded,) of the King, was not any way to

ſubvert Popery; becauſe the deed was committed, and the plot chiefly layed by Papiſts. It rather was undertaken againſt the life of this Prince, by ſome, to make way for their own family to inherit the Crowne of *Scotland*, by others, to get the Kingdome, and admit any Religion. But thoſe which look farther into matters, judge this act to be committed againſt a Profeſſour of the *Romiſh* Religion, that he being taken out of the way, another might ſucceed, which had greater power and friends to bring to paſſe, what K. *Henry* the Queens husband, had a mind, but not power enough to do. And that made thoſe which were no enemies to the King in point of Religion, not diſlike the Treaſon for the ends ſake. I cannot be of their minds altogether, who judge that of the Queen of *Scots*, being now in reſtraint in *England*, not long before married to Earle *Bothwile*, and preſently to deſire a divorce from him, and to require that he ſhould be ſummoned within the ſpace of a very few days, to return into the Kingdom, to make anſwer and defence to the Queens ſuit of divorce, to have proceeded from the changing fancy of the Queen, not ſo much from conſcience. For it was as well known before her departure into *England*, as after, that Earle *Bothwile* had a wife living when he married the Queen; in ſo much that at the publiſhing of the banes of their Matrimony, one ſtood up in the Church and forbad them. It was generally thought that it was, that a way might be open for the Duke of *Norfolk*, who then made ſuit unto her. He indeed was ſuch a man, as being of great wealth, mighty in friends, and ſingular abilities of mind, could better bring about what was deſired; then a man of no great riches at any time, but was now in extreme poverty and diſgrace in the Dominions of the King of *Denmark*, and notoriouſly infamous for his crimes in *Scotland*.

The Rebellion of the Earles of Northumberland *and* Weſtmerland.

AT this time the King of *Spaine* wrote unto the Duke of *Norfolk*, to joyn with the Earles of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, to raiſe a Rebellion in *England*, and to the Earle of *Ormond* to do the like in *Ireland*. Theſe Letters were ſhewen unto Qu. *Elizabeth* by the Duke and the Earle; that from hence at leaſt might appeare their loyalty.

Nevertheleſſe, whether by the advice of the Biſhop of *Roſſe*, who lay as Ambaſſadour at *London* for the Queen of *Scots*, and one *Rodolf* a *Florentine*, going in the appearance of a Merchant factor, or purpoſing of himſelfe, whatſoever he might pretend, he privately ſought to marry

the

the Q. of *Scots* (the being next heir to the Crown of *England*) contrary to his promiſe made unto his Soveraign Q. *Elizabeth*. The Q. of *Scots* and the Duke participate of one anothers mind, by Letters written in hidden characters. Neither was this a matter only ſuppoſed; but the Dukes Secretary, one *Higford*, who was commanded by the Duke to burne ſuch Letters as came from the Qu. of *Scots*, but did it not, and hid them under a mat in his chamber, and being under examination, he cauſed them to be produced. This was when the two Earles of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* had ſecretly complotted to raiſe Armes, and not long after the Dukes apprehenſion, they fell into open Rebellion. One of the Letters which was ſhewen at the Dukes arraignment was to this purpoſe. That the Qu. was ſorry that the ſaid Earles of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* were in Armes, before the Dukes forces were ready. This was undertaken after that Pope *Pius quintus* had in Bulls from *Rome* printed, and ſent to *Ridolf*, abſolved Q. *Elizabeths* Subjects from their allegiance. The Pope perſwaded the *Spaniard* to aſſiſt the conſpiratours, that his affairs in the *Netherlands* might proſper the better: and the *French* did the like, that the Qu. of *England* might be leſſe able to ſend aid to the Proteſtants in *France*. *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland* having thus taken Armes, ſupplies and monies failing, withdrew themſelves into *Scotland*, *Norfolk* was thrown into priſon. *Ridolf* being in cuſtody, for whom the Pope had appointed 150000. crowns to help the conſpirators, was for want of cleare proofe diſmiſſed. *Ridolf* being got out of priſon, afterward diſtributeth the 150000. crowns to the partners in the Treaſon. He being with the Pope, is ſent by him to the *Spaniard*, to preſſe him to give aſſiſtance to the King of *Portugall* alſo for the ſame purpoſe. He wrote alſo to the Duke of *Norfolk*, promiſing to ſend him aid. The Popes letter to the *Spaniard* was, that he ſhould ſend an Army out of the *Low-countries* to invade *England*. And this very thing the *Spaniard* endeavoured.

There was now a difference betwixt Q. *Elizabeth* and the *Spaniard*, about mony ſent by him to the Duke of *Alva*, but was intercepted by the Queen, and that was one pretence that the *Spaniard* had for his dealing againſt our Queen and Kingdome. But the Duke of *Norfolk* was put to death. Nor is this the Relation of an *Engliſh* Proteſtant, but of a Papiſt (a good part whereof had not bin knowne but for him) one *Hieronimus Catena*. The Book was printed at *Rome*, by the priviledge of *Pius quintus*, 1588. The Earles of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*,

seduced by one *Morton* a Priest, and at *Durefme* set up the Masse, thence they marched to *Clifford-moore*, where hearing that the Queen of *Scots* was removed to *Coventry*, that the Earle of *Sussex* was sent with strong forces against them, and that Sir *George Bowes* was behind them, and had fortified *Bernards* Castle, that *Scroupe* and *Cumberland* had fortified *Carliel*, and had also an Army in readines, that the souldiers of *Barwick* and the power of *Northumberland* were in *New-castle*, besieged *Bernards* Castle, and took it on conditions. Then for feare of the Earle of *Sussex* they fled to *Hexam*, thence by bie-wayes to *Naworth* Castle, from that place into *Scotland*, and from thence was *Northumberland* sent, and here beheaded, *Westmerland* escaped into the *Netherlands*, where with a poor pension under the *Spaniard*, he lived poorly all his days.

Dacres *his endeavour to deliver the* Scots *Queen.*

IN the Yeare 1569. *Leonard Dacres*, second son of *William* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, being grieved to see a very great patrimony go from him to the daughters of the Baron, whom the Duke of *Norfolke* their Father in law had joyned in marriage with his sons, grew revengefull, and joyning with the Rebels, endeavored to deliver the Queen of *Scots*; yet a little before being at the Court, promised to assist the Queen his Soveraign against the Rebels, but treacherously he undertook to kill the L. *Scroup* and Bishop of *Carleil*, to whose custody the *Scottish* Queen was committed, but he failing in the performance, took *Graſtock* Castle, holding it as his own, and gathered Souldiers. The L. *Hunſdon* met him with the trained Souldiers of *Barwick*, and after a sharpe conflict overcommeth him, and *Dacres* fled into *Scotland*, from thence into the *Netherlands*, where at *Lovaine* he lived and dyed poorly.

Fitz-Morris *raiseth Rebellion in* Ireland.

IN this Yeare *Edmund* and *Peter Butler*, brethren to the Earle of *Ormond*, joyning with *James Fitz-Morris*, of the house of *Desmond*, entred into a conspiracy against Qu. *Elizabeth*; and to further it, came *Joannes Mendoza* secretly out of *Spaine*. The Earle of *Ormond* going into *Ireland*, caused them to submit; they were imprisoned, and for their brother the Earles sake, not brought to tryall. The Lord Deputy, and Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* (through Gods assistance) appeased that rebellion

rebellion. It is cleare enough that this rebellion in *Ireland*, arose from the *Spaniard* as the first mover, for to this end he sent *Mendoza* into *Ireland*, and had not long before written to the Earle, brother to the two Rebels, to raise a rebellion in *Ireland*.

Stanleys *Conspiracy*.

IN the Yeare 1570. under a colour of delivering the Queen of *Scots*, *Thomas Stanley* and *Edward*, younger sons of the Earle of *Darby*, *Thomas Jerard Rolston*, *Hall*, with others in *Darby-shiere*, conspired; but the son of *Rolston* which was pensioner to the Queen, discloſed the conspiracy. All but *Hall* were impiſoned. *Hall* escaped into the Isle of *Man*, thence by the commendation of the Bish. of *Rosse*, he was sent into *Dunbretan*; whence (the Castle being won) he was brought to *London* and suffered death.

Dissimulation of Don John *of* Austria.

IN the Yeare 1576. *Don John* of *Austria* comming into the *Low-Countries* as Governour, sent *Gastellus* to Qu. *Elizabeth*, pretending a perpetuall Edict for peace. The Queen as if ignorant of any bad intent, sent *Rogers* to congratulate *Don Johns* Edict; yet she knew that *Don John* had conceived a certain hope of marrying the Qu. of *Scots*, and of enjoying *Scotland* and *England*, intending to invade the Isle of *Man*, that from thence he might out of *Ireland*, the north of *England* and *Scotland* also (where he knew were many Papists) invade *England*. This man to help forward this great designe, practised secretly with the Pope and with the King of *Spain*, for the Havens of *Biscay*. But the King of *Spain* neglected him in this desire, accounting *England* and *Scotland*, a morsell fitter for his own palate.

During this treaty of perpetuall peace, this treacherous *Don* treateth secretly with the *Scotish* Queen about the marriage: and the better to work his own ends, took divers Towns and Castles in the *Low-countries* by treachery, and wrote into *Spain*, that for the invasion of the *Netherlands*, it would be best to seize on first the Towns of *Zealand*, before the more inland places; and that *England* might with the more ease be first invaded. The Queen in the mean while prepareth for war; but God cut off this her enemy very sodainly, before the fruits of his high thoughts were ripe.

Stucleys

Stucleys *deſigne againſt* Ireland.

NOt long before this time in *Ireland*, *Thomas Stucley* a prodigall, riotous and needy *Engliſh*-man, diſcontented for that he loſt the Stewardſhip of *Wexford*, breathes out contumelies againſt the Queen, and betaketh himſelfe to the Pope, with whom he treateth, and beaſteth that he will ſubdue *Ireland* with 3000. men, and burne the Queens Navy. Pope *Pius quintus*, had a great opinion of him. After him *Gregory* the 13. and the King of *Spaine*, conſulted together to invade *England* and *Ireland* at once. The Pope aymed to get for his Son *James Boncompayno*, the Kingdome of *Ireland*, and the *Spaniard* chiefly to imitate the courſe of Qu. *Elizabeth* (who to keep the *Spaniard* buſie abroad, ſecretly ſent ayd to the Dutch) that he might with-draw her help from the *Low-countries*. But becauſe the ſtrength of *England* conſiſteth chiefly in the Navy, the King of *Spaine* ſetteth the Merchants of *Italy*, and the *Netherlands* a worke, to hire the Merchants ſhips of *England*, and ſo to ſend them away in very long voyages, that the ſhips being from home, and *Stucley* joyning with the Rebels of *Ireland*, the Queens Navy might be over-thrown by a greater. The Pope gave him very great Titles in *Ireland*, and ſent under his command 800. *Italians*, the *Spaniard* paying the ſouldiers. *Stucley* then went to *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugall*, to intreat him to be chiefe Conductor, but was perſwaded by the ſaid King, and the King by *Abdallas* ſon *Mahomet*, to go firſt unto the *African* warr, where both King *Sebaſtian* and himſelf loſt their lives. And thus God overthrew their wicked counſels for that time.

Fitz-Morris *his ſecond attempt againſt* Ireland.

Anno Domini 1579. *James Fitz-Morris* formerly having fled into *France*, being pardoned for a former Rebellion in *Ireland*, goeth now to the *Spaniard*, and is by him ſent unto the Pope, to conſult with him about his requeſt, which was to reduce that Kingdome by force of Arms unto Popery. The Pope, at the earneſt ſuit of *Nicolas Sanders* an *Engliſh*, and *Alan* an *Iriſh* Prieſt, gave *Fitz-Morris* ſome mony to that intent, and ſendeth him back to the *Spaniard*, from whence with his Prieſts, 3. ſhips and a few Souldiers, he arrived at *Smerwick* in *Kerry* in *Ireland*, and raiſeth a Fort there. *Thomas Courtney* an *Engliſh*-man, preſently ſurpriſeth the ſhips. *John* and *James*, brethren

to

to the Earle of *Desmond*, joyn themselves to *Fitz-Morris* who was their Kinsman. The Earle of *Desmond* (although he pretended the contrary) favored them, drew forces together, and by this pretence of *Desmond*, caused the Earle of *Clanrickard* who came to oppose them, to withdraw himselfe. *Fitz-Morris* seeing few *Irish* come to his aid, under pretence of going in pilgrimage to the holy crosse of *Tipperary*, went toward *Conaught* and *Ulster*, to draw forces together: whose horses being tired, he took some horses from the Plough of *William a Burgh* his kinsman, and being pursued by the sons of *William a Burgh*, *Fitz-Morris* perceiving that, told his cousin *Theobald a Burgh*, that it was no time now to fall out about horses, but to joyne with him in the businesse of rebellion, for which he was come into *Ireland*. These brethren had bin in a former rebellion, but now declared unto *Fitz-Morris* their sorrow for it, yet now fighting with *Fitz-Morris* to recover the horses, both the brethren, and some others were slain. Sir *William Drury* was then Lord Deputy, who sent for the Earle of *Desmond*, who made a promise by his wife to the Deputy, that he and his men would fight against the Rebels. He dissembled long; but after that *Malbey* had defeated *John* his brothers forces, and had sent for *Desmond* to come unto him about *Rekel* a Town of *Desmond*, he plainly discovered his rebellion.

That night the Rebels set upon *Malbeys* Tents, but were disappointed. Afterward *Desmond* was sent for (to come in person) by the Lord Deputy *Pelham*, who succeeded the deceased Sir *William Drury*; but excuseth himselfe by a letter sent by his wife. The Earle of *Ormond* was sent unto him, that he should deliver *Sanders* the Priest, the Castles of *Carigofoile* and *Asketton*, and to submit himself absolutely. The prosecuting of him was committed to the Earle of *Ormond*, who ruined *Conilo*, the Rebels only refuge; he hanged the Bayliffe of *Youghall* at his doore, for refusing to take an *English* garrison into the Town, besieged the *Spaniards* in *Strangicall*, but they withdrew themselves, and after were all killed; and so hard he pressed *Desmond* and his brethren, that madly they intreated the chiefe Justice to take their parts. Afterward the Justice sent for the Nobility of *Munster* to come to him, and would not dismisse them, till they had given pledges that they would assist against the Rebels. They made the Baron of *Lixenaw* yeeld himself, took *Carigofoil* Castle, killed and hanged all the *Spaniards* in it, and the Captain also an *Italian*.

San Josephus *with* 700. Spaniards *sent into* Ireland.

THe next Yeare, 1580. 700. *Spaniards* and *Italians* came to divert the Qu. Forces, rather then to conquer *Ireland*; they landed at *Smerwick*,

under the command of *San Josephus* an *Italian*, they fortified it and called it Fort *Delor*; but being followed by the Earle of *Ormond*, they withdrew thence into a valley called *Glammingel*. Some prisoners of them were taken, who confest they were 700, and that Armes were brought for 5000, and that more were expected from *Spain*; that to conquer *Ireland*, the *Spaniard* and Pope had resolved, and therefore sent into the hands of *Sanders*, *Desmond* and his brother *John*, a vast sum of mony. That night the *Spaniards* and *Italians* returned to their Fort, which so soon as Ordnance could be brought, and *Winter* was returned with the Ships of war from *England*, was on every side besieged, and after 5 days taken. The common Souldiers *Italians* and *Spaniards*, were put to the sword, the *Irish* hanged: only the Captains of the former were preserved. Three years after, *Desmond* wandering like a vagabond, had his arme almost cut-off by a common Souldier, before he was known, and after was slain. *Nicolas Sanders* was almost famished in the Woods, and died stark mad. This yeare 1580. Priests and Seminaries much increasing in *England*, severe Laws were enacted against them. These were for the most part bred in the *English* Colledge of *Doway*, founded (by the procurement of *Alan*, somtimes a student in *Oxford*, afterward Priest and Cardinall) in the year 1568. Afterward under *Requesenius* government in the *Low-countries*, when the wars were betwixt *England* and *Spain*, the fugitives were thrust from thence, and 2. Colledges erected for them, one at *Rhemes*, the other at *Rome*, the first by the *Guises*, the 2d by *Gregory* the 13. From these places rose in *England*, *Hanse*, *Nelson*, *Main*, *Sherward* Priests, who reported Q. *Elizabeth* to be an Heretick, and so ought to be deposed, for which they suffered. In the aforesaid yeare 1580. *Robert Parsons*, a man of a turbulent spirit and impudent, *Campian* a more modest man, both *Jesuites*; they to serve the Catholicks turns, obtained of Pope *Gregory* an interpretation of *Pius* his Bull against Q. *Elizabeth*, that it bound the Q. and Hereticks always, but not Catholicks, till a convenient season. *Campian* wrote a Book intituled 10 *Reasons in defence of* Rome. M. *Chark* answered him soberly. *Parsons* wrote against *Chark* virulently: but *Camp.* 10 *Reasons* were thorowly answered by D. *Whitaker*.

Campian *and others condemned.*

EDmund *Campian*, *Ralfe Sherwin*, *Luke Kirby*, *Alexander Briant*, were taken in the year 1581. as Traitors to the Q. and State, and condemned for comming into *England* to stir up sedition. Still more and more Priests came into *England*, and for their dangerous doctrin, that Princes excommunicate were to be thrown out of their Kingdomes; that Princes of any other then the *Roman* Religion had lost their Kingly dignity; that those who had taken

ken orders were freed from Princes juriſdiction, and not bound by their Laws, it was enacted 1582. that it ſhould be treaſon to diſſwade any Subject from his allegiance, and from the Religion eſtabliſhed in *England*, &c.

Somerviles *attempt to kill the Queen.*

Ann: Dom: 1583. divers Prieſts and Jeſuites wrote dangerous books againſt Q. *Eliz.* and certain other Princes excommunicated: which prevailed ſo far, that one *Somervil* a Gentleman, breathing out nothing but bloud againſt the Proteſtants, ſecretly ſought entrance into the Queens preſence, with a drawn ſword ſet upon one or two in his way; and being apprehended, confeſſed that he purpoſed to have killed the Queen. *Ed. Ardan* his father in law, a Gentleman of *Warwick-ſhiere*, and *Arderns* wife, and their daughter *Somervils* wife, and *Hall* a Prieſt, were condemned as guilty of *Somervils* practiſe. After 3 days *Somervile* was found ſtrangled in priſon (for fear of revealing it, as was thought) where he lay, and *Ardern* was hanged the next day.

Mendoza *the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſadour thruſt out of* England.

In 1584. ſome *Engliſh* Gentlemen began to practiſe the delivery of the Qu. of *Scots*, *Francis Throgmorton* was ſuſpected by letters written to the Qu. of *Scots*, and intercepted. Preſently *Thomas* Lord *Paget*, and *Charles Arundell* a Courtier, left the Land ſecretly. *Henry* Earle of *Northumberland*, and *Philip* Earle of *Arundel* were commanded to their houſes. And there was great cauſe of circumſpection; for the Papiſts by printed Books, incited the Maids of Honour to do that againſt the Qu. that *Judith* did againſt *Holofernes*. Yet was the Queens mercy ſuch, that ſhe cauſed 70. Prieſts to be ſent out of *England*. The chief of them were *Gaſper Heywood*, who of all the Jeſuites firſt came into *England*, *James Boſgrave*, *John Hart*, and *Edward Riſton*, who preſently after wrote a book againſt the Queen. At this time *Bernardinus Mendoza* the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadour, was thruſt out of *England*, for practiſing Treaſon againſt the State. He having dealt with *Throgmorton* and others, to bring in ſtrangers to invade the Land, as appeared by *Throgmortons* action, who being apprehended, ſent one of his packets to *Mendoza*: his other packets being ſearched, there was found a catalogue of all the Havens in *England*, fit to land in, and another of all the Noblemen in *England*, which favoured the *Romiſh* Religion. And he did not deny that he had promiſed his help to *Mendoza*, and the help of thoſe Nobles it was fit he ſhould deale with.

A Popish practise against Qu. Elizabeth *discovered, not without a miracle, by* Creightons *torne Papers, a Scottish Jesuite.*

Queen *Elizabeth*, that rare Paragon of her Sex, and that fairly flouriſhing Flower, which Traitors (though oft attempted) could never nip, nor crop up, being a Princeſſe, both prudent, pious and pittifull; ſeeking (therefore) a faire opportunity and ſutable meanes to ſet the Queen of *Scots* (at thoſe times tainted with ſome treaſonable practiſes againſt her Crown and Perſon) at liberty; and for that purpoſe ſent Sr. *William Wade* (who was then returned out of *Spain*) to confer with her of the meanes thereunto. And the good Queen was about to ſend Sr. *Walter Mildmay* to bring this ayme of hers to further iſſue. But ſome terrours and feares in the interim brake-out between them, which diſturbed that intention; eſpecially by a notable diſcovery by certain papers, which one. *Creighton* a Jeſuite ſailing into *Scotland* did then teare in peeces when he was apprehended in the Ship by *Dutch-Pirates* at Sea, whoſe perſon being by them ceaſed-on, he tooke forth his papers (wherin it ſeems the project of a traiterous plot againſt Qu. *Elizabeth* at that time, was deſcribed) tore them into ſmall peeces, and with all his force threw them into the Sea. But ſee how the Lords good providence ordered it; as they flew in the ayre, the winde blew ſtifly, by force wherof they were all blowne back again into the ſhip, even in a miraculous manner, as the Jeſuite himſelf confeſſed, when he ſaw it. Which papers were all kept and gathered together, ſent to *England* to Sr. *William Wade* aforeſaid, and with much labour and ſingular skill, ſo joyned and ſet together again, that he found they contained a notable new plot (among many other) of the Popes, the *Spaniards* and the *Guiſes* reſolution to invade *England*. Whereupon, and by reaſon of many other rumors of dangers intended againſt the Queen and whole Kingdome of *England*, a great number of all ſorts of men (out of common charity and to ſhew their love and affectionate care of the welfare of the Queen and State) bound themſelves by an aſſociation (as then it was called) by mutuall promiſes and ſubſcriptions of hands and ſeales to proſecute all ſuch (by all their force and might, even unto death) that ſhould attempt any thing againſt the life of the Queen, or welfare of the Kingdome. Now the Queen of *Scots* tooke this as a thing deviſed to bring her into danger, and ſhe alſo was ſo continually ſet upon by ſeditious ſpirits, who if they may but have acceſſe are able to draw the greateſt Princes to deſtruction. And what have bin their practiſes from time to time, but to bring great perſonages and greateſt Families to ruine. Lamentable experience ſhews openly the fruit of their malice

lice and miſchievous plots of treaſon, which they impiouſly and audaciouſly call and count nothing els, but advancing of their Catholike cauſe. Now the *Scots*-Queen (led on by her blind guides) dealt moſt importunely with the Pope and *Spaniard*, by Sir *Francis Engleſield*, that by all meanes they would with ſpeed undertake their intended buſineſſe, namely, the invaſion of our Realme. For the advancing wherof, the Pope and *Spaniard* had reſolved on theſe points.

1. That Qu. *Elizabeth* ſhould be deprived of her Kingdom.
2. That the King of *Scots*, a manifeſt favourer of hereſie, ſhould utterly be diſ-inherited of the Kingdom of *England*.
3. That the *Scots*-Queen ſhould marry ſome noble man of *England* that was a Catholike.
4. That this man muſt be choſen King of *England* by the Catholikes of *England*.
5. That this choice ſo made muſt be confirmed by the Pope.
6. That the children of him, ſo choſen, begotten of the *Scots*-Queen muſt be declared Succeſſours in the Kingdom.

All theſe things were confirmed to be true by the teſtimony of one *Hart* a Prieſt. Who was that noble Engliſh-man that ſhould marry the *Scots*-Queen was much enquired after by Sir *Francis Walſingham* with all diligence, but not certainly found out; yet there was ſtrong ſuſpition of *Henry Howard* brother to the Duke of *Norfolke*, who was noble by birth, unmarried, and a faſt favourer of that Religion, and in great grace and favour with them. All theſe things were diſcovered by this *Creighton* the Jeſuites torn Papers, as afore-ſaid. And all this their plotting and contriving of *France*, *Spaine* and the Pope againſt Queene *Elizabeth* and King *James*, for no other cauſe, but for their Religion, which they had now fairely begun to eſtabliſh among their people.

Parry *executed for Treaſon.*

IN the yeare 1585. *William Parry* a *Welch-man* and Doctor of Law, ſpake againſt that Law, which in the Parliament then held, was exhibited, and called it a bloudy Law. Preſently after he was accuſed of practiſing the Queens death. He confeſſed voluntarily in the Tower, that having obtained the Queens pardon for breaking into the chamber and wounding one *Hare* (for which he was condemned) he being a ſworne ſervant to the Queen. From *England* he went into *France*, and was reconciled. Afterward at *Venice*, in conſultation with *Benedict Palmeus*, he told him that he had found out a way to help the afflicted Catholikes in *England*: if the Pope or ſome

learned Divines would approve it as lawfull. The Jeſuite *Palmius* approved it: Next in *France*, one *Morgan* drew him to conſent to murder the Queen if it ſhould prove lawfull. This act the Popes Nuntio *Ragazonius* commended. *Parry* afterward having acceſſe to the Queen, ſhewed her all, and not long after Cardinall *Como* his letter approving the enterpriſe. Now he taketh a new reſolution to perform it, encouraged ſpecially by D. *Alins* Book, teaching that Princes excommunicate are to be ſpoiled of their Kingdoms and lives. Theſe with many other things, *Parry* confeſſed before the Lord *Hunſdon*, Sr. *Chriſtopher Hatton*, and Sr. *Francis Walſingham*. In *Weſtminſter* Hall the heads of his accuſation being read, he confeſſed himſelf guilty. He died in the Palace-yard before *Weſtminſter* Hall, not once calling on the name of God. At this time alſo *Henry* Earle of *Northumb:* for entring into traiterous counſels with *Paget* and the *Guiſes*, to invade *England*, was caſt into the Tower, where he was found dead, being ſhot with 3. bullets under his left pap, the chamber door bolted in the inſide. A piſtoll was found in his chamber, and himſelf the author of his own death. Thus from time to time the moſt noble Families of *England*, have bin ſeduced and ruined by the falſe and bewitching counſels of Jeſuits and Seminaries.

Savages *attempt to kill the Queen.*

NOw againe there was a moſt abominable treaſon conſpired and voluntarily confeſſed by the conſpirators. One *Gifford* a Doctor in Divinity, *Gilbert Gifford*, and *Hodgeſon* Prieſts, perſwaded one *John Savage* a bloody fellow to undertake to kill Queen *Elizabeth*: To hide their miſchievous intents more cunningly from the Queens Counſell, who were very carefull to fore-ſee all danger, they wrote a Book, in which they adviſe the Papiſts in *England*, not to goe about to hurt the Queen. For they were to uſe no other weapons againſt their Prince, then the Chriſtian weapons of Teares, Faſting, Prayers and the like; and moſt cunningly alſo theſe Foxes ſpread a rumour, that *George Gifford*, one of the Queens Penſioners had ſworne to kill the Queen, and for that cauſe had gotten from the *Guiſes* a very great ſumme of Mony. The *Eaſter* following *John Ballard* an Engliſh Prieſt of the Colledge of *Rhemes*, was come into *England*, who had bin trying the minds of Papiſts in *England* and *Scotland*. He had dealt with *Mendoza* the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador in *France*, *Charles Paget* and others for the invaſion of *England*. And although it ſeemed to be a very hard work, yet he had ſworne to uſe his utmoſt endeavour in it, and alſo for the liberty of the Queen of *Scots*. At *Whitſuntide*, in a Souldiers habit, and

under the name of Captain *Forteſcue*, he had a conference in *London* with *Anthony Babington*, a young Gentleman of *Darby*-ſhiere, Romiſhly affected, who not long before in *France*, had conference with *Thomas Morgan* and the Biſhop of *Glaſco*, the *Scotch* Queens Ambaſſadour. He was drawn by them, ſhewing him moſt aſſured hopes of honour from her, to addict himſelfe to them; and by their meanes had favourable letters from her. *Ballard* and *Babington* conferred together concerning the invaſion of *England*; but it was not deemed a thing could be done, Queen *Elizabeth* being alive. Then *Ballard* informed *Babington*, that *Savage* had undertooke to kill her. *Babingtons* advice was, that it ſhould not be committed to *Savage* alone, leaſt perhaps he might be hindered, but to ſix reſolute men, of which number *Savage* ſhould be one. Vpon this *Babington* took into his conſideration the Ports, in which the invaders ſhould land the confederates, that ſhould joyne in the act of murdering Q. *Elizabeth*, and delivering the *Scots*-Queen. In the mean time a letter was brought from the impriſoned Queen to *Babington* in a ſecret character, blaming *Babingtons* long ſilence; but he excuſed it, becauſe ſhe was under the cuſtody of Sr. *Amice Paulet* a ſevere keeper, declared unto her, that which *Ballard* and he had reſolved before, and that himſelf with one hundred more would deliver her. The purpoſe by her letters unto *Babington* was commended: and it was adviſed that it ſhould be undertaken conſiderately, and nothing ſhould be moved before they were ſure of externall forces; that they ſhould make an aſſociation, as if they feared the Puritans, that ſome tumults might be raiſed in *Ireland*, while the thing ſhould be done here; That *Arundell* and his brethren, and *Northumb:* ſhould be drawn to the ſide; *Weſtmerland*, *Paget* and others called home. The way to deliver the *Scots*-Queen, was appoinred, to overthrow a Coach in the gate, or ſet the Stables on fire, or intercept her as ſhe rode to take the aire, betwixt *Chartly* and *Stafford*. *Babington* undertook for rewards to all that ſhould give their help. He had gotten unto him *Edward Windſor*, the Lord *Windſores* brother, *Thomas Salisbury*, *Charles Tinley* the Queens Penſioner, *Chidioc Tichburne*, *Edward Abingdon*., whoſe father was the Queens Cofferer, *Robert Gage*, *John Travers*, *John Charnick*, *John Ionet*, *Savage*, *Barnwell* an *Iriſh* Gent. *Henry Dun*, Clark of the firſt fruits Office; and one *Polly* alſo joyned himſelfe, who was thought to reveale all to Sir *Francis Walſingham*. *Abingdon*, *Barnwell*, *Charnick* and *Savage*, took an Oath to kill her with their own hands. *Babington* enjoyned that whoſoever was admitted into the conſpiracy, ſhould take the Oath of ſecrecy. They were ſo confident of the ſucceſſe, that they did not feare to cauſe the undertakers of the Treaſon to be pictured together, which picture being ſeen of the Queen, ſhe knew only

ly *Barnwell*, and seeing him a good way off, she blamed the neglect of guarding her person. This fellow afterward gave it out, that if the conspirators had bin present, the deed might easily have bin done. That the aid from *France* might not be wanting, leave was obtained for *Ballard* to passe over thither for mony, under a false name, and *Babington* was to follow; who, that he might the more cunningly work his ends, pretended to Sir *Francis Walsingham*, that he had a desire to goe into *France*, to discover what the fugitives plotted for the delivery of the *Scots*-Queen. *Walsingham* seemed very much to like the matter, and to commend *Babingtons* resolution, but upon pretences, delayed his going. This was knowne to *Walsingham*, either out of a singular faculty he had to find out Treasons, or els by the means of *Gilbert Gifford* a Priest, who was sent out of *France* to incourage *Savage* in his wicked resolution, and that letters might safely be transmitted by him to the Q. of *Scots*. *Gifford* corrupted with mony, or for feare, revealed the plot to *Walsingham*, and promised to communicate unto him, all his letters. *Walsingham* kindly used him, sent him into *Stafford*-shiere to Sir *Amice Paulet*, in a letter perswading Sir *Amice*, to suffer some of his servants to be corrupted by him. *Gifford* for some gold prevailed with Sir *Amice* his Brewer, who conveyed the letters to and from *Gifford*, which by messengers for that end appointed, came ever to the hands of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, who coppied out the letters, and by the art of *Thomas Philips* found out the character, and by the help of one *Gregory* sealed them up, that none could suspect them opened, and then sent the letters as they were directed. The Queen hereupon commanded *Ballard* to be apprehended, which was done. *Babington* advised presently to send *Savage* and *Charnike* to kill the Queen. *Babington* intreateth leave of *Walsingham* to goe into *France*, and sueth for *Ballards* liberty, who would be of use to him for discovery, and to avoid suspition. Sir *Francis* keepeth him back with delayes, and draweth him to his own house. *Skidmore* Sir *Francis* servant, was commanded to observe him strictly, and to goe with him, pretending, least he should be taken with Messengers. This letter being read (for the command was written) by *Skidmore*, was perceived and read also by *Babington* sitting by him, who supping with Sr. *Francis* man in a Tavern, pretending to rise to go pay the reckoning, left his Cloake and Rapier, and fled. Then *Barnwell*, *Gage*, *Dun*, *Charnoke* being in the mean time proclaimed Traitors, fled into the Woods, and after were concealed, fed and cloathed in rusticall habit, by one *Bellamy* at *Harrow* on the hill. After 10 dayes they were found and brought to *London*. *Salisbury* was taken in *Stafford*-shiere and *Traverse* also, *Jones* in *Wales*, not privy to the conspiracy, but he concealed them, and furnished *Salisbury* and his man with a changed Cloake,

Wind.

Windsor was not found, *Gilford* was sent into *France* as an Exile and there dyed.

Sept: 13. 7 of the conspirators being brought to Judgment, confest themselves guilty, and were condemned of Treason; other 7. the next day pleaded not guilty, but were guilty and condemned. *Polly* though guilty, yet for confessing somthing to Sr. *Fran. Walsingham*, was not brought to Judgement; on the 20. the first 7. were hanged and quartered in S^t. *Giles* Fields, where they used to meet.

The French *Ambassadors plot to kill the Queen.*

IN the Yeare 1587. *Obespineus* the *French* Ambassadour of the *Guisian* faction, conferred with *William Stafford* to kill Q. *Elizabeth*, *Stafford* refused it, but commended one *Moody* in prison, *Trappius* Secretary to the said Ambassador, in the absence of *Stafford* conferred with *Moody* about the deed, *Moody* proposed poyson or a bag of Gun-powder, *Trappius* disliked it, and wished rather for such a man as the *Burgundian*, which killed the Prince of *Orenge*; this thing *Stafford* revealed to the Counsell, *Trappius* was apprehended going into *France*, and afterward the Ambassador, *Moody*, *Stafford*, *Trappius*, all accused the Ambassador before the Lords, who sent for the Ambassador. *Stafford* beginning to speak, was interrupted by the Ambassador, saying that *Stafford* first proposed it to him, who if he did not desist, threatned to send him bound hand and foot to the Queen; *Stafford* upon his knees with great protestations affirmed, that the Ambassador first moved it, the Ambassadour was admonished to take heed of such crimes, and dismist by *Burley*, insinuating unto him, that it was more the Queens clemency, then that his office claimed any such favour.

The Spanish Armado.

IN the yeare 1588. was set out by the King of *Spaine* for the conquest of *England*, the invincible (as they call'd it) Navy, for this purpose the Duke of *Parma* had an Army in *Flanders* of one hundred and three Companies of Foot, and three thousand Horse, amongst which were seven hundred *English* fugitives, the Bull of *Pius quintus*, for excommunicating Qu. *Elizabeth* is renewed by *Sixtus quintus*, and a plenary Indulgence granted to all which would, joyn against *England*. The Queen prepared a Navy also, and makes the L. *Charles Howard* Admirall, and sends him into the West, to joyn with Sr *Fra. Drake* Vice-Admirall, *Henry Seimour*, second son to the Duke of *Somerset* with 40. Ships *English* and *Dutch*, is ap-

pointed to ſtop *Parma's* comming forth; upon the Land Southward, were placed 20000 men, another Army of 22000 Foot and a 1000 horſe at *Tilbury* under *Leiceſter*; another Army guarded the perſon of the Queen, conſiſting of 34000 Foot, and 2000. Horſe under *Henry* L. *Hunſdon*. The counſell of war, decreed that all places commodious to land in, ſhould be ſtrengthened with Men and Ammunition, which places ſhould be defended with the trained Bands in the Maritime Countries, to hinder the Enemies landing, if he ſhould land, then they ſhould waſte the Country round about, that he might find no more relief then he brought, and that they ſhould keep him in continuall Alarums. To ſecure the Qu. at home from Papiſts, ſome were committed to *Wiſhitch* Caſtle. There was in the mean time a Treaty of Peace from the *Spaniards*, even till the Fleet was almoſt come to the *Engliſh*-coaſt. The *Spaniſh* Fleet conſiſted of 130 Ships, 19290 Souldiers, Marriners 8350, chained Rowers, 2080. Great Ordnance 2630. they looſed out of the River of *Tagus*, 3. Ships by the help of *David Guin* an *Engliſh* ſervant, and the *Turkiſh* Rowers, were carried into *France*, the reſt of this mighty Fleet, was by Gods help overthrown and diſperſed, with 8. fire Ships, made to cut their Cables weigh their Anchors, and fly confuſedly, and the Admirall *Gallyaſſe* was taken; when they began again to gather together, they were battered and torne, divers of them periſhing in the Sea: ſo a Navy 3. yeers in preparing, was overthrowne in a Month, many of their men being ſlain and drowned, divers of their Ships ſunck and taken (not 100 *Engliſh*-men loſt, and but one Ship) driven about *Scotland*, *Orchades* and *Ireland*, much impaired, and returned with ſhame, Gods Name be honoured.

Lopez *his undertaking to poyſon the Queene.*

IN the Yeare 1593. one *Stephen Ferrera de Gama*, which came with *Don Antonio*, the expulſed K. of *Portugall* into *England*, and afterwards ſought to be reconciled to the K. of *Spaine*, being of inward familiarity with one *Roger Lopez* a *Portugues*, the Queens Phyſitian, prevailed with him to promiſe to poyſon Q. *Elizabeth*. *Ferrera* writeth to *Ibarra* the K. of *Spains* Secretary at wars, about the promiſe of *Lopez*, and his requiring for the undertaking 50000. Crowns. *Ferrera* promiſed him, that there ſhould one come in the habit of a Marriner to him, who ſhould bring him the value of 50000. Crowns in Robies and Diamonds, this was *Lopez* own confeſſion, who added alſo, that it could not be but that the King of *Spaine* was acquainted with the matter, for the mony was to come from the King of *Spaine*, he further confeſſed, that *Stephen Ferrera* told him, that if he would offer to the Count *Fuentes* this great ſervice to poyſon her Majeſty, he ſhould want no

mo-

mony, and hereupon he was content that *Ferrera* ſhould write to the Count *Fuentes*, or Secretarry *Ibarra*, to aſſure them that the Doctor would undertake to poyſon her: this ſecret was diſcovered by letters which were intercepted, (for all letters to any *Portugues*, and every *Portugues* comming from beyond Sea, was to be ſtaied) ſuperſcribed to *Diego Hernandes*, from *Francis Torres*; *Diego Hernandes*, *Ferrera* confeſſed to be himſelfe; *Francis Torres* was one *Manoel Lowys*, who had ſerved the King of *Portugall*, but remained now at *Bruxels*, about Count *Fuentes*, the letter was very myſticall, and pretended merchandiſe, as that the Merchants on the other ſide, did commend his wares, *&c.* aſſuring him of good returne, *&c.* and therefore deſired him to continue there ſome time. They commended the Jewell he ſent, and reported how the Amber and Muſk was highly eſteemed, and ſpake of broad Cloath, Scarlet, threads of Pearle, Dyamond, *&c.* which letter was confeſſed to be in Anſwer to that was written by *Lopez*, to take away the Queenes life; more letters there were to the foreſaid purpoſe from Secretary *Ibarra* to *Stephen Ferrera*, and from the Count *Fuentes* at *Bruxells*. *Stephen Ferrera* told *Peter Ferrera* his Keeper, that himſelfe and *Lopez* had written into *Spaine*, and made offer to give the Qu. poyſon.

Squires *Practice to poyſon the Queenes Saddle.*

Anno Dom: 1596. one *Edward Squire*, ſometimes a Scrivener at *Greene-Wich*, afterwards a deputy Purveyer for the Queens Stable, in S. *Francis Drakes* laſt voyage, was taken priſoner and carried into *Spaine*, and being ſet at liberty, one *Walpole* a Jeſuite grew acquainted with him, and got him into the Inquiſition, whence he returned a reſolved Papiſt, he perſwaded *Squire* to undertake to poyſon the Pummell of the Queenes Saddle, and to make him conſtant, made *Squire* receive the Sacrament upon it, he then gave him the poyſon, ſhewing that he ſhould take it in a double bladder, and ſhould prick the bladder full of hoales in the upper part when he ſhould uſe it, (carrying it within a thick glove for the ſafety of his hand) ſhould after turne it downward, preſſing the bladder upon the Pummell of the Queenes Saddle. This *Squire* confeſt. *Squire* is now in *Spaine*, and for his ſafer diſpatch into *England*, it was deviſed, that two Spaniſh priſoners taken at *Cales*, ſhould be exchanged for *Squire* and one *Rowles*, that it might not be thought that *Squire* came over but as a redeemed captive. The Munday ſevennight after *Squire* returned into *England*, he underſtanding the Horſes were in preparing for the Queenes riding abroad, laid his hand, and cruſhed the poyſon upon the Pummell of the Queenes Saddle, ſaying, God ſave the Qu., the Qu. rode abroad, and as it ſhould ſeem laid not her hand upon the place, or elſ received no hurt (through Gods goodneſſe) by touching

ching it, *Walpole* counting of it as of a thing done, imparted it to ſome principall fugitives there, but being diſappointed of his hope, ſuppoſing *Squire* to have bene falſe; to be revenged on him, ſent one hither (who ſhould pretend to have ſtolne from thence) with letters, wherein the plot of *Squire* was contained, this letter was pretended to be ſtolne out of one of their Studies, *Squire* being apprehended confeſſed all without any rigor, but after denied that he put it in execution, although he acknowledged he conſented to it in the Plot, at length he confeſſed the putting it in execution alſo.

Earle of Tyrones Rebellion.

Anno Dom: 1597. *Hugh* a Baſtard made Earle of *Tyrone* by Q. *Eliz:* pardoned alſo by her for a murder, and uſurping the Title of *Oneale*, ſet on by the *Spaniard*, with whom he had lived a fugitive, aſſaulted the Fort of *Blackwater*, and at that very time when he wrote to S. *John Norris* the Engliſh Generall, that he might be dealt mildly withall, leaſt he ſhould run on the rocks of rebellion, wrote alſo to *Kildare* to ſide with him, the Qu: deſiring to ſpare ſhedding of blood, agreed unto a conference with him by her Commiſſioners, the Rebell not liking the conditions propoſed by the Commiſſioners, departed and ſpoiled the Country about *Blackwater*, and plucked down the Town of *Dunganon*. The Country waſted, and no victuall to be had, *Tyrone* preſented to the Generall a Petition, craving pardon upon his knees, at the foote of the Qu: picture; and in the mean time dealt for aide out of *Spaine*, the K. of *Spaine* promiſed him aide, requiring him to admit of no Articles of peace with the *Engliſh*, hereupon (though there was a ceſſation of Armes) he burneth and ſpoileth the Country, then he put on againe his old habit of diſſimulation and ſues for pardon, preſently by ſhuſling or neglect, *Conaught* and *Ulſter* revolted, then he fell to rebellion againe, and about the *Blackwater* overthrew 1500. Engliſh, then the Earle of *Eſſex* comming Generall into *Ireland*, he cleared *Munſter*, thence went into *Lemſter* againſt the *O Conors* and *O Neales*, whom he vanquiſhed, he ſent thence S. *Conyers Clifford* againſt *Ororke*, himſelfe going another way, to diſtract the Forces of *Tyrone*, but S. *Conyers* was ſlaine, and his Forces defeated, *Tyrone* comming neare to the Generall, he declared, he deſired not to fight but parley of peace, which was denyed, afterward he obteyned conference with the L. Generall, and then another conference, where it was concluded, that next day Commiſſioners ſhould meet to treat of peace, then was the L. Generall ſent for into *England*, after whoſe departure *Tyrone* takes the Field againe, in the time of ceſſation of Armes, the *Spaniard* ſent him ſome Money and Ammunition, the Popes Indulgences,

gences, and a Plume of Peacock-Feathers.

Anno 1600. The L. *Mountioy* came into *Ireland*, as Lieutenant Generall, and in divers ſmall ſkirmiſhes beat the Rebels. The *Spaniard* to further the Rebellion, ſent *Don John de Aquila* with 2000. old trained Souldiers, with ſome *Iriſh* fugitives, who landed at *Kingſale*. There were alſo at that ſame time, 2000. *Spaniards* more arrived at *Been-haven*, *Ballimore* and *Caſtle-haven*. The L. Deputy encamped neare *Kingſale*, S. *Richard Leviſon* with two of the Queenes Ships blockt up the Haven: and on both ſides the Town was battered. Then S. *Richard Leviſon* ſunke five of their Ships. To theſe *Spaniards*, *Odonel* betook himſelfe, and preſently after *Tyrone*, *Orork*, *Raymund*, *Burk*, *Mac Mahon*, *Randal*, *Mac Surly*, and *Tirrell*, with the chiefe of the Nobility, in all 6000. Foote, and 500. Horſe, *Tyrone* on a hill not far from the Camp, made a bravado two dayes together, as if he would give the Engliſh Battaile. The L. Deputy at the foote of the hill, choſe a convenient plot to fight with him, but *Tyrone* ſoundeth a retreat, whom the L. Generall followed, and forced to make a ſtand in midſt of a bogge: where by the E. of *Clanrikard*, their Horſe were routed, and defeated. *Alonſo O Campo* one of the Spaniſh Generalls, and ſix Enſign-bearers, were taken priſoners, and the Enſignes taken by the Engliſh, and 1200. *Spaniards* ſlaine. *Tyrone* was forced to fly into *Ulſter*, *Odonel* fled into *Spaine*, the reſt hid themſelves. The L. Generall returned to *Kingſale* to batter it, in 6. dayes ſpace, the enemy attempted nothing againſt him. Then *Don John* offereth conditions of ſurrendring the Town; which propounded, the L. Generall (the Engliſh being wearied out with a Winters ſiege) agreeth with the *Spaniard* on certaine Articles, and taketh poſſeſſion of the Town, and ſendeth away all the *Spaniards*, as well as thoſe in this Town, into *Spaine*. The next Spring the Generall purſueth *Tyrone* into *Ulſter*, and ſpoileth the Country; upon which the Rebels make haſte to come in unto the Deputy, and *Tyrone* beggeth pardon upon his knees. From *Dublin Tyrone* ſhould have bin carried into *England*, but the Queens death hindered that, and K. *James* pardoned him. Afterward he entred into another conſpiracy with *Ocane*, but being ſent for with a Proceſſe, to anſwer a ſuite which the Biſhop of *Derry* had againſt him, and fearing he had bin ſent for for his conſpiracy, he fled out of *Ireland*.

Garnet, Catesby *and others, labour to invade* England.

IN the laſt Yeare of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was a plot layed againſt her by *Garnet*, *Cateſby* and others, that the *Spaniard* ſhould joyne with the Papiſts here, in the Invaſion of *England*. *Winter* was ſent into *Spaine*

for that purpoſe, and *Creſwell* the leger Jeſuite in *Spaine*, *Don Pedro Franciſco*, ſecond Secretary of State, and the Duke of *Lerma*, aſſured *Winter*, that this Meſſage would be very acceptable to the K. of *Spaine*. Then had *Winter* an Anſwer by Count *Miranda*, that the K. would beſtow 100000. Crownes toward the expedition, and at the next Spring at fartheſt, would ſet his foote in *England*, *Winter* returneth, and acquainteth *Garnet*, *Catesby* and *Treſham* with all, and they others; but before the next Spring the Queen died.

The Gun-powder-Treaſon.

AT the Queens death, *Chriſtopher Wright* was ſent into *Spaine*, and *Guy Fawkes* alſo from *Bruxels* by S. *William Stanley*, to advertiſe them there, that K. *James* was as violent againſt the Catholicks, as Q. *Elizabeth*, and therfore urged the *Spaniard* to proſecute the old deſigne. The Jeſuites privately ſuggeſted that they ſhould not admit him into *England*, as being an heretick, *Catesby* held, that the K. being an heretick, forfeiteth his Kingdome before any ſentence pronounced. The Parl: was diſſolved the 7th. of *July*, which the K. held, and prorogued till the 7 th. of *February*. *Catesby* at *Lambeth* broke with *Winter* about blowing up the Parliament Houſe. *Winter* told him that it ſtrooke at the roote, but what and if it ſhould not take effect? *Catesby* won *Winter* to conſent, but firſt (ſaid he) goe over and winne the *Conſtable*, to obteyne more favour for Catholicks; and if you may bring over with you ſome confident Gentlemen, as M. *Fawkes*. *Winter* went, met with the Conſtable at *Bergin*, and delivered his Meſſage. The Conſtable anſwered, that his Maſter commanded him to doe all good offices for the Catholicks; but he ſhewed the Conſtable nothing of the matter. *Fawkes* and *Winter* came both into *England*. This plot of blowing up the Parliament Houſe, after an Oath of ſecrecy, and the Sacrament received upon it, *Catesby* diſcloſed it to *Percy*, and *Winter*, and *Wright* to *Fawkes*. *Percy* hired the Houſe, *Fawkes* was pretended to be *Percies* man, and Names himſelfe *Johnſon*, and kept the keyes of the Houſe till the adjournment of the Parliament: at which time all the conſpirators departed into the Country. A Houſe was hired at *Lambeth* by *Percy*, to keep the Powder and Wood for the mine, to which it was to be conveyed. When the plot had taken effect, what ſhould they doe? *Percy*, with two or three of them, with a dozen more, would ſeize on the Duke, and carry him away. The Lady *Elizabeth* was to be ſurprized at a hunting neare the L. *Harringtons*. They would ſave from the Parliament, firſt Catholicks, then ſome particular perſons. While they wrought in the mine, they fed on baked meates, that they might not goe forth. At Candlemas the Powder is brought o-

ver,

ver, about which time working in the mine, they came againſt a ſtone-wall; when hearing a ruſhing noiſe of Coales, they feared they were diſcovered; But it was only the moving of Coales to be ſould, which Cellar *Faukes* hired, 20. Barrells of Powder they had provided, which they hid with Billets and Fagots. *Faukes* went into *Flanders* to acquaint therewith *Stanley* and *Owen*, *Stanley* was not there; *Owen* approved it. *Percy* and *Cateſly* met at the Bathe; and it was agreed, that *Cateſby* ſhould call in whom he thought beſt, the number being ſmall. He called in Sir *Everard Digby*, and afterward M. *Treſham*. The Parliament was anew prorogued till the 5. of *November*. Then the conſpirators all went into the Country, and returned 10. dayes before the Parliament, and hearing that the Prince would be abſent from the Parliament, ſaid they would then ſeize on the Prince, and let alone the Duke. Saturday before the Kings returne (which was on Thurſday) a letter in the ſtreet was delivered to the L. *Mounteagles* man, to put into his Maſters hand: It had neither date nor ſuperſcription, and by the Lord was that night ſent to the Earle of *Salisbury*, who made acquainted with it the Lord *Chamberlaine*, the Lord *Admirall*, the Earle of *Worceſter* and *Northampton*. The Letter was this.

My Lord,

OUt of the love I beare to ſome of your friends, I have a care of your preſervation, Therefore I would advise you, as you tender your life, to deviſe ſome excuſe to ſhift off your attendance at this Parliament. For God and Man have concurred to puniſh the Wickedneſſe of this time. And think not ſlightly of this advertiſement, but retire your ſelfe into your Country, Where you may expect the event in ſafety: for though there be no appearance of any ſtorme, yet I ſay, they ſhall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they ſhall not ſee who hurt them. This counſell is not to be contemned, becauſe it may doe you good, and can doe you no harme: for the danger is paſt ſo ſoone as you ſhall have burned this Letter. And I hope God will give you the grace to make good uſe of it; to Whoſe holy protection I commend you.

Friday following the King read it, who conſidering the ſentence therein expreſſed (that they ſhould receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet ſhould not know who hurt them) and joyning it to the ſentence (for the danger is paſt ſo ſoon as you ſhall have burn'd this Letter) did ſuſpect the danger mentioned, to be ſome ſodaine danger of blowing up with Powder. Afterward it was determined the Lord Chamberlaine ſhould view both above and beneath the Parliament Houſes. Which the L. Chamberlaine having done, found in a Vault under the upper Houſe, great ſtore of

Bil-

Billets, faggots and Coales, and caſting his eye aſide, a fellow ſtanding by, which called himſelfe *Percy's* man, that had hired the Cellar. The K. ſuppoſing that Gunpowder might be hid under that Wood and Coales, cauſed a further ſearch to be made. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Knevet* went about the Parliament Houſe with a ſmall number, to ſearch more narrowly, the mid-night next after, where he found *Fawkes* ſtanding without doores, booted and ſpurd, and apprehended him; then in ſearch under the Wood and Coales, 36. Barrells of Gunpowder, and about the Traitor three Matches, and other Inſtruments fit for that wicked purpoſe were found, which wicked intent of blowing up the Houſe, he inſtantly confeſſed; affirming, that if he had bin in the Houſe, he would not have failed to blow up both himſelfe and them. In this mine wrought *Catesby*, *Robert Winter*, Eſquires. *Thomas Percy*, *Thomas Winter*, *John Wright*, *Chriſt: Wright*, *Guido Fawkes*, Gentlemen, and *Bates*, *Catesbyes* man. Sir *Everard Digby*, *Ambroſe Rookewood*, *Francis Treſham*, Eſquires, *John Grant*, Gent: and *Robert Keys*, were made acquainted with the plot, but wrought not in the mine. After *Fawkes* apprehenſion, the Traytors poaſt away, and pretending Religion they would fight for, gathered in open Rebellion all they could, which number never exceeded 80. They wandered thorough *Warwick*-ſheire, to *Worceſter*-ſheire, and thence to the borders of *Staffordſheire*, and having gotten themſelves into a Houſe, they obſtinately refuſed to yeeld to the Sheriff:, but (through Gods providence) a leſſe quantity of Powder then 2. pounds, taking fire, did ſo mangle ſome, diſable others, that having begged pardon on their knees for their crime, of God, they deſperately expoſed themſelves to the peoples fury, 3. of the chiefe joyned back to back, and two of them were killed with one ſhot, *Cateſby* & *Percy*, *Winter* was taken alive. So all of them were killed, beaten or taken.

The conſpiracy of Sir Griffin Markham *and others.*

Anno Dom: 1603. *George Brooke*, Sir *Griffin Markham*, *Watſon* and *Clerk* Prieſts, entred into a conſpiracy againſt K. *James* (it was ſaid) to ſurpriſe Prince *Henry*, to keep the King and Prince in the Tower, or to carry them to *Dover* Caſtle, and there to obteine their own pardons, a toleration for Religion, and Removall of ſome Councellors. Divers beſide theſe were accuſed, and condemned; but *Brooke* confeſſed he did it, but by a Commiſſion from the King, to try the faithfullneſſe of the Kings Subjects; but he could produce no ſuch Commiſſion. Sir *Griffin Markham* confeſſed that he intended forraine Invaſion and Alteration of Religion, but not to deſtroy the King, as was in the inditement. *Watſon* and *Clerk*, confeſſed they drew the Gentlemen into the plot, houlding the King for no King till he was Crowned. Of them all only *Watſon*, *Clerk* and *Brook* ſuffered death.

The

The Massacre and Treason in Ireland, *extracted out of the Irish Remonstrance, and* Irelands *Teares.*

VPon the 23 day of *October*, 1641. a most prodigious and nefarious viper gnawing the bowels of its native-parent *Ireland*, burst out of the womb therof, & visibly appeared most epidemically destructive to that whole State and Kingdome. It had lien long (as some of the Rebels reported) undiscovered, but was all that while hatching by many hot and high-built hopes, both by forraine and domestick encouragements. The accursed Midwives of this bastard-birth were Popish-Priests, Fryers and Jesuites, together with other fire-brands and incendiaries of that State and Kingdom. Their hideous and hellish hopes were mightily supported and corroborated by strong assistance from *Spaine*, *France* and *Flanders*, together with deeply engaged assurance of full correspondency in *England*, and an equivalent party in *Scotland*, besides their great encouragements by Popish Buls from *Rome*, authorizing the speedy and immediate Surrender of all such places of strength as they had beleagured, promising free pardon of all sins whatsoever before hand committed by any of them, tending to the advancement of this great work, thundring (or rather roaring) out excommunications against any that should refuse so to joyn with them therin, terming themselves the Catholike Army, and the ground of their work (as all their abominable and bloody plots are) the Catholike-cause. Their desperate and most divellish resolution was therin not to leave a drop of *English* blood in *Ireland*, and so consequently not the least sparke or glimpse of the Gospell and pure Protestant Religion, giving out in words and designing in their hearts, that the Tower of *London*, the Castle of *Edenborough* and the Castle of *Dublin* were to be surpized by their Faction in all these places all upon one day. In all which time (this therefore might the more easily have bin done, especially in *Ireland*) there was not the least feare or suspition of treachery; yet there were (a little before the day of this bloudy birth) secretly gathered together about 400 *Irish* Papists, elected out of most parts of *Ireland*, desperate and damnably bloudy minded persons, designed for this horrid and hellish attempt, who had all privately convayed and sheltered themselves in severall places of the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, waiting and expecting the time and watch-word, when to give the on-set. In this plot all the Popish Nobility and men of quality in *Ireland* were interessed, and it was professed by that most impious and barbarous Arch-Rebell Sr. *Philim O Neal*, that what he and they did was by the consent of the *Parliament* in *Ireland*. Yea some of them have bin so impiously audacious, as to professe and perswade others of their accursed confederates to believe

that

that they had regall authority for it, and were so bold as to term themselvs the Queens Army.

And for the more strongly prosecution of this their most exorbitant villany, the Conspirators and Traitors entred into a most accursed Covenant (just as our Popish-Pouder-Traitors did in their damnable designe) and bound themselves by an oath of Confederation and Secrecy, *Reily* a prime Popish-Priest and others (like his father the Devill) compassing the Earth farre and neer to draw into their conspiracy such as had not before bin therwith acquainted, as also to satisfie all scruples (if any arose in any of their minds) about the lawfullnesse of their actions, just as *Garnet* that old *Romish* Jesuiticall Fox did with his Pouder-conspirators, 1605. And wheras they falsly have masked this their most inhumane Treason and Rebellion under the Kings name, pretending his authority and all they did or doe in obedience to his Majesty, and tender respect to his Royall Prerogative; yet it hath bin by some others of them professed that they intended to have a King of their own, yea that they had one already, some saying *Tyrone* was he, others Sir *Philim O Neal*, who hath bin audaciously and traiterously honoured with the stile of his Majesty, and that they will (with the assistance of *Spain* and *France*) set footing in *England* (having completed their own devillish *Irish*-work) and after that in *Scotland*, where all things being setled to their desires, the whole forces of *Ireland* in way of retribution and acknowledgement of gratitude was intended (as hath bin confessed) for the King of *Spain* against the *Hollanders*. Such mighty and invincible Conquerours had they made themselves in their owne conceipts and most bold and bloudy imaginations. Unto which their horrible disloyalty and unparalleld treachery and Rebellion, they added most execrable expressions of unheard of hatred and inhumane barbarity to the Subjects of the *English-Nation*; Banishment or perpetuall slavery were the greatest favours that would have bin afforded them, their generall profession being for a generall extirpation, even to the last and least drop of *English*-blood from among them. Yea and that which transcends all former extents of rage and unpattern'd wrath and maligaity, not so much as an *English* beast, or any of that breed was to be left alive in that whole Kingdom. And as the hearts and tongues of these most base and abhominable Traitors and Rebels, were boundlesly and extremely cruell in intention and profession: So it pleased the Lord for the sins of his people there, to permit power unto these barbarous Rebels to act with their hands the most accursed and profane perpetrations that ever Christian eyes beheld or eares have heard of, both for impiety against God and his holy Gospell, and almost unexpressible inhumanity toward the

true

true Professours therof among them, blaſpheming our God, ſtripping his Servants ſtarke naked, and then bidding them goe to their God to be cloathed againe; breaking into Churches, burning Pulpits, with extream hatred to our Religion, and exceedingly tryumphing in all their impieties. Dragging ſome Profeſſours of the Goſpell by the haire of their heads through the Streets into the Churches, and there ſtripping and whipping them, and with moſt cruell and taunting termes abuſing them, telling them if they came to morrow they ſhould heare the like Sermon. Yea ſo exceſſively impious was their hatred to the Goſpell of Chriſt, that they tooke the ſacred bookes of the holy Scriptures and caſt them into kennels and puddles of dirt and mire, treading them under-foot and leaping and skipping on them and (ô horrid impiety) cauſing a bagg-pipe to play all the while, and bidding a plague upon them, ſaying they were the cauſe of all quarrels, and burning ſome, and ſaying it was hell-fire that was then flaming, and wiſhing they had all the Bibles in Chriſtendome that they might uſe them ſo.

And as for the moſt inhumane and more than *Scythian* cruelties of theſe *Iriſh Canibals*, and moſt barbarous blood-ſucking *Tygres*, of whom we may moſt properly ſay, as *Jacob* did of his bloody ſons *Simeon* and *Levi* in their maſſacre of the *Shechemites*, Gen. 49. 7. *Curſed be their anger, for it was fierce, & their wrath for it was cruell.* Yea certainly more cruell than ever any eye did ſee or ear did heare, yea, I ſay, paſt the moſt exquiſite hiſtoricall expreſſions of any ancient or modern Relations; witnes their ſtripping ſtark-naked, men, women and children, even children ſucking their poore mothers breſts, whereby multitudes of all ſorts, ages and Sexes in the extremitie of that cold ſeaſon of froſt and ſnow, have moſt lamentably periſhed; women being dragg'd up and downe naked; women in child-bed drawne out thence and caſt into priſon; one delivered of a child, while ſhe was hanging; one ripped up (*horreſco referens*) and two children taken out of her, and all caſt unto and eaten up by Swine. One ſtab'd in the breſt her child ſucking. An infant cruelly murthered, whom they found ſucking his dead mother, ſlain by them the day before. A child of 14 years of age taken from his mother, in her ſight caſt into a Bog-pit and held under water while he was drowned. Together with many other yet more horrid, hideous and more than ſavage or beaſt-like barbarities, too-terrible for me any farther to relate, but may be more fully found in that moſt lamentable Remonſtrance of this *Iriſh-Rebellion*, and all there proved by teſtimonies on Oath, wherunto I referr the Reader. Which makes me call to mind that old obſervation, proverbially ſpoken of *Ireland*, which is,

That no poysonous Serpent Will live on Irish-ground; which how true in the historicall meaning, I know not; but now I am sure 'tis most false in the mysticall meaning of it; for here it seems that Satans Serpentine seed, a brood of most poysonous native-Serpents, Adders and Snakes of villany and cruelty doe live, yea and thrive there also; but I trust, but for a season, for certainly, the Lord, the most righteous Judge of all men, and severe revenger of all wrongs, will not suffer such horrible impieties and unpattern'd cruelties to goe unpunished, but will undoubtedly ruinate such a pestilent generation of *Romish* Vipers and *Babilonish* blood suckers as these are, which he hath already most blessedly begun. First, by his most gracious and timely discovery of their main plot, the taking of the City of *Dublin*, which was indeed the Master-peice of their intended Epidemicall mischief, but prevented (I say) by the Lords great mercy and good providence, in a most strange manner, by a native *Irish* Gentleman, one M. *Owen Mack-Connell*, once Servant to that pious and most worthy Gentleman Sir *John Clotworthy*, and this also by a most remarkable way and worke of the Lords speciall providence, as is more particularly and punctually related in the preamble of *Irelands Tears*, to which I referre the Reader. And secondly by the Lords most glorious and victorious over-powring the out-ragious power and petulancy of those barbarous miscreants now in open Rebellion by the hands of a very small remnant of poore Protestants there among them, who (by reason of the most unhappy distractions and unnaturall civill-discords raised up among us in *England* by the Popish Faction also, and their Pontifician abettors) cannot be by us so sufficiently supplyed with men and arms, as is fit and much desired; therfore, I say, the Lord of Hosts abhorring and abominating such atrocious and hell-fomented blasphemies, murthers and mercilesse cruelties, makes his just indignation and wrath to prosecute and pursue them at the heeles, giving those small and inconsiderable companies such admirable and even almost miraculous victories over them, as most evidently declare the hand of the Lord to be against them, and his gracious purpose utterly to supplant and exterminate such devillishly desperate and intolerably barbarous and bloody Rebels and Traitors, the lively lims and lineaments of that bloody Strumpet of *Rome*.

The most bloody Massacre at Paris, *Anno* 1572. *extracted out of the* French *History, truly and briefly related.*

AND now (good Reader) give me leave a little to seeme to digresse (not so much from the matter, as) from the persons and places at first propounded, and to looke but a little into our neighbour Kingdome of *France*.

France, where, I say, I shall only vary from personages, but the subject matter the same with the former, setting forth the bloody plots and conspiracies of the Popish Faction among them also against those of the reformed Protestant Religion in *France*, and especially in that most butcherly and barbarous Massacre at *Paris*, where it primarily and chiefly began to be cruelly acted and executed on Gods innocent Lambes, marked out to the slaughter before hand. And thus it was in brief.

In the yeares 1571. and 72. *Charles* the ninth, then K. of *France*, the said K. the then Duke of *Guise* and others of the *Romish* Faction, bearing a most inveterate hatred (which was craftily concealed) against those of the Religion, and in especiall against the then most renowned Admirall of *France*, whose Piety, Prudence and Prowesse was such and in so high esteem of all both friends and foes also, that whiles he subsisted and survived, the Popish-party (maugre their malice) could doe nothing, to any purpose, to the prejudice of the cause of the Religion. At last a plot was laid most craftily and cruelly, under pretence of a marriage between the Prince of *Navarr*, a noble and pious Prince of the Religion, and the Kings Sister, by which snare to bring the said Prince, the Admirall and the rest of the heads of the Religion to the Court and City of *Paris*, that so these heads being first smitten-off, the inferiour members therof might the more easily be destroyed. Under this colour, I say, the King invites the Admirall to the Court at *Paris*, pretends a faire correspondence and agreement of all matters in difference 'twixt his Majesty and those of the Religion, especially himselfe and the Admirall, and a reconcilement also betweene this noble Admirall and the Duke of *Guise*. In which interim, one *Lignerolles* a *French* Gentleman was openly slain in the Court, for discovering some secrets concerning this plot against those of the Religion, and the Cardinall of *Chastillon* (then in *England* and ready to depart thence for *France*) brother to the Admirall of *France*, was poysoned by one of his Chamberlaines and dyed therof, to the great griefe of all his friends and servants.

The most noble and religious Admirall on the Kings invitation comes to *Paris*, was (with extraordinary fair shows of love and regall respect) most welcomely entertained, both he and divers others of the Religion that came with him. The fore-said marriage was not long after solemnized in *Paris* with great pretences of joy and content on all sides expressed, in most sumptuous and liberall feasts and banquets; Maskes and dances (the sweet innocent Princes, little dreaming of such a dance to be now a leading by the King, Queen-mother and Duke of *Guise*, with the rest of their *Romish* bloody faction, as stain'd, nay steep'd all their dainties in streames of

their hearts blood) in so much as 'twas admired to see such a seeming friendly mixture of those of the Religion with the *Romish Catholiks*, just like so many lambs among so many greedy wolvs. Now whiles every one imployed himself in such like mirth & jollity, divers that were sent for by the K., Q.-Mother & Du. of *Guise*, that so they might be sure to be the stronger party, speedily arrived in *Paris*; the Catastrophe of all that follows having bin made not long before among them, the Dukes of *Guise* and *Anjou* being the principall actors openly seen in this wicked work, who resolved not to let the Admirall depart out of *Paris*, but there to dispatch him and all such as should indeavour to defend him. Now it so fell out that one morning the Admirall comming out of the *Louure*, and going to dine at his lodging, being on foot, and (without least suspition of any villanie to be attempted against him) as he was reading a Petition, one shot at him with a harquebush, the bullet wherof tooke away the fore-finger of his right-hand and hurt him in the left-arme, the villaine that shot escaped by flight, a horse standing ready to post him away after he had done the deed. The noble Admirall being thereupon brought to his lodging, shewed most singular Piety, Constancy and Patience under his Surgeons hands, was visited by divers Lords and Gentlemen of the Religion, the K of *Navarr* (now the K. of *France* his brother in law) and the Prince of *Conde*. The *French* K. also, though a maine plotter in the work, craftily complained to these Princes of the mischiefe thus happened, protesting his sorrow, and swearing revenge and severe execution of Justice on the offendor, whosoever he were.

The K. himself also went to visit the Admirall, making many serious and deep protestations of his high esteem of his loyalty and fidelity to his Person and Crowne alwayes, and that he held and esteemed him a most discreet and valiant Commander in Arms, and that therfore he much respected him, with many such like *French* complements. Immediately after the Kings departure the K. of *Navarr* and the Prince of *Conde*, were certainly, but very secretly enformed of the intended massicre on all of the Religion, and advised as speedily as they could to get away out of *Paris*, and to be assured that that blow given to the Admirall, was but the beginning of the Tragedy; but alas good Princes, they so much confided on the Kings vows & promises, that they rejected this advise and counsel, & staied ther still. About Saturday evening being the 23. of *Aug.* 1572. certain Protestant Gen. offered themselves to watch that night with the good Admirall, but *Teligny* his son in law would not suffer them, but dismissed them with many thanks, little suspecting (still) any approaching or precipitating danger on his father. Night being come on, the Duke of *Guises* Lieut. in this action, which now

at

at this preſent was to be declared to the Duke of *Anjon*, ſent for all the Captains of the *Switzers* and companies of Strangers (which ſtill increaſed) into the Town; ſhewing them his Commiſſions to kill the Admir. and all his partakers, exhorting them to be couragious in ſhedding of blood and making ſpoyle of them, and appointed their Troops to be placed where he thought meeteſt. About midnight it was informed to all the Popiſh Aſſemblies in the Town, that the like to this maſſacre ſhould be done to all of the Religion throughout the whole Realme, and that the watch-word of the generall maſſacre ſhould be the great bell of the Pallace, which ſhould be rung at the break of day, and the badge of the Executioners ſhould be a white Handkerchief tyed upon their ſleeves, and a white croſſe in their hats. The Duke of *Guiſe* with his bloudy minded aſſociates had charge to begin at the Admirals lodgings. The mighty noyſe of armour and running up and down with very many lighted torches, ſoon after mid-night, made many of thoſe of the Religion that were lodged neare the Admirall, to come out of their lodgings and to goe into the ſtreet to enquire of their acquaintances, what this noiſe ment at ſuch an undue houre, but being anxiouſly anſwered, they went on ſtill toward the *Louure*, where the Duke of *Guiſe* and his bloudy Comrades were attending the deed, where thoſe innocent Lambs of the Religion were faſt ſet upon, and aſſaulted by the Dukes guard. Then preſently they rang S. *Germaines* bell in the Pallace, whereupon one *Coſſeins* a *French* fury, perceiving the Duke of *Guiſe* comming with his Troops, knocks at the Admirals gate, between 2 and 3 of the clock in the morning, being Sunday the 24. of *Auguſt*, 1572. *La-bonne* one of the Admirals attendants opens the gate, and was inſtantly ſtab'd by *Coſſeins*; the 2d doore going up the ſtairs, being ſoon burſt open, they came to the Admirals chamber, where his own guard of *Switzers* were, one of them was ſlain with an harquebuſh. And while *Coſſeins* was jumbling at the chamber-doore, one *Cornatan* ran up into the chamber, and being asked by the Admirall (who had cauſed his men to lift him out of his bed, and in his night-gowne, having aſſiſted his Miniſters in fervent Prayer, and moſt humbly commended his ſoul to his Saviour Chriſt Jeſus) what all this hurly burly meant, *Cornatan* his ſervant anſwered, my Lord, it is God that cals for us, the houſe is entred by force, and there is no means of reſiſtance. The good Admirall, then, replyed, it is not long ſince I diſpoſed my ſelf to die, ſave you your ſelves, if it be poſſible, for you cannot ſave my life, and therfore I commit my ſoule into the hands and mercy of God. Preſently hereupon his attendants began to ſhift for themſelves and to fly for their lives, and ſome of them got up into the top of the houſe, and found a window to iſſue out of the roof and ſo into gutters, but moſt of them were ſlain

in

in the next houſes; but *Cornatan* and *Merlin* a godly Miniſter, eſcaped, and were miraculouſly preſerved. The Admirals Chamber-doore being now opened, 7 or 8 armed men with their Targets entred into it, and one *Beſmes*, ſervant to the Duke of *Guiſe*, with a naked Sword in his hand offering him the point, whereupon the good Admirall, ſaid unto him, Young man, thou oughteſt to reſpect mine age and infirmity, yet ſhalt thou not ſhorten my life, with that *Beſmes* thruſt his Sword into the Admirals body, and redoubling the blow upon the Admirals head, every one of the reſt alſo gave him a blow, in ſuch ſort, that he fell upon the ground and ſo lay gaſping. The Duke of *Guiſe* and others, ſtaying below in the Court and hearing the blowes, asked if they had done, and commanded the body to be throwne out of the window, which was preſently done, by that villaine *Beſmes* and his companions. Now the blowes that he had on his head, and the blood covering his face had ſo disfigured him, that the Duke of *Guiſe* hardly knew him, whereupon ſtooping downe and wiping his face with his hankerchief, he ſaid, now I know him, it is he indeed, and therwith gave him a kick with his foot on his face being dead, whom all the murtherers of *France* extremely feared being alive. Which done, he left the Admirals houſe, accompanied with his moſt bloudy traine, and began to cry about the Streets; courage, fellow Souldiers, we have made a good beginning, let us now to the reſt, for the King commandeth it, repeating theſe words oft, with great Majeſty, for the King commandeth it, it is his pleaſure, it is his expreſſe commandement, juſt as our Romiſh and Atheiſticall Prelates and Popiſh-Courtiers doe now a dayes cry out to us, and did ever of latter times, laying all the *odium* of their impious villanies and cruelties on the Kings Majeſty, ſaying ſtill 'twas his pleaſure it ſhould be ſo. Now preſently thereupon the Pallace Clock ſtrooke, and then a noyſe was heard all about the ſtreets of *Paris*, ſaying that the *Hugonets* (for ſo the Romiſh Catholiques terme the true Proteſtants in *France*) were in armes (they being all, alas, in their beds, farre from any ſuch thoughts) and ment to kill the King (juſt as our powder-Traitors intended, had their plot taken effect, to have ſlandered the Puritans in *England*, to have bin the Authours of that helliſh-Treaſon) to whom the Admiralls head was carried and preſented, and to the Queen-mother of *France*, and then imbalmed and ſent to *Rome* to the Pope and Cardinall of *Lorraine*. The Common-people (like Prieſt, like people) ran to the Admirals lodging, where they cut off his hands and his privy members, and drew his body for the ſpace of three dayes about the Towne; which done it was borne to the Gibbet of *Montfaucon* and there hanged by the feet. The Gentlemen officers of the Chamber, Governours, Tutours and houſhold Servants of the

See here the holineſſe of *Rome*, and zeal of the *Romaniſts*

the King of *Navarr*, the French Kings brother in law, lately married to his ſiſter, and of the Prince of *Conde*, were driven out of their Chambers where they ſlept in the *Lonure*, and forced into the Court, were there maſſacred in the Kings owne preſence. The like was done to the Lords and Gentlemen that lay round about the Admiralls lodgings, and then throughout the Towne, in ſuch ſort that the number ſlain that Sunday at night and the 2 next dayes enſuing, within the Towne or City of *Paris* and the Suburbs thereof, was eſteemed to be above 10000 perſons, Lords, Gentlemen, Pages, Servants, Juſtices of all ſorts, Schollars, Lawyers, Phyſitians, Merchants, Artificers, Women, Maids, and Boyes, not ſparing little children in their Cradles, no nor in their Mothers bellies. The Courtiers of the Kings guard and ſtrangers that maſſacred theſe Gentlemen, ſaid, that in one day, by weapons and diſorder they had ended thoſe proceſſes, which pen, paper, ſentences of Juſtice nor open warre could not find the means to do or execute in 12 years ſpace. And thus theſe moſt honourable Proteſtant Lords and Gentlemen, falſly accuſed and ſlandered of conſpiracies and practiſes againſt the King, being ſtarke naked, thinking only upon their reſt, ſcarce awakened out of their ſleepe, utterly unarmed, in the hands of infinite, cruell, crafty and moſt treacherous enemies, not having ſo much leaſure as to breath, were barbarouſly ſlain, ſome in their beds, others on the roofes of houſes, and in whatſoever other places, where they might be found. It would be too tedious to recite at large the names and ſurnames of all the honorable perſonages of divers qualities that were then ſlain and butchered, it ſuffiseth that their names are written in heaven, and that their death (though ſhamefull and deſpicable in the ſight and preſence of men of this world) is precious in the ſight of the Lords moſt holy Majeſty.

Now let the tender hearted Chriſtian Reader, but conſider and ponder in his heart, how ſtrange and horrible a thing it might be in a great Town or City, to ſee at the leaſt 60000 men with Piſtols, Pikes, Courtlaſſes, Pon-yards, Knives and other ſuch bloody inſtruments, run ſwearing and blaſpheming the ſacred Majeſty of God throughout the ſtreets, and into mens houſes, where moſt cruelly they maſſacred all whomſoever of the Religion they met, without regard of eſtate, condition, ſex or age, the ſtreets paved with bodies cut and hewed in peeces, the gates and entries of houſes, Palaces and publike places died with bloud. A horrible plague of ſhoutings and howlings of the murtherers mixed with continuall blows of Piſtols and Calivers, together with the pittifull cryes of thoſe that were murthered, the bodies caſt out at windowes upon the ſtones, drawne

through the dirt with ſtrange noyſe and whiſtlings, the breaking open of doors and windows with bils, ſtones and other furious inſtruments, the ſpoyling and plundering of houſes, Carts carrying away the ſpoyles and dead bodies, which were throwne into the river of *Soame*, all red with blood, which ran in great ſtreams through the Town, and from the Kings Pallace into the ſaid river.

As for the King of *Navarr* himſelf, and the Prince of *Conde*, they were called into the Kings preſence, who muſt himſelfe ſpeak with them, who with his own mouth certified them, what had thus paſt all this while, adding that he had ſaved their lives only upon condition that they ſhould renounce their Religion, and follow his; otherwiſe that they muſt look for the like puniſhment that their Adherents had and ſhould receive. The King of *Navarr* beſought the King to remember his promiſe of alliance newly contracted, and not to conſtraine him in his Religion. The Prince of *Conde* alſo more fervently anſwered, that the King had given his faith unto him and to all thoſe of the Religion, with ſo ſolemn a Proteſtation and Vow, that he could not be perſwaded that his Majeſty would falſifie ſuch an authentick oath, and that thereupon he had thus farre yeelded to his Majeſties demands, and faithfully performed what he had required of him on this aſſurance. But as touching the Religion, whereof the King had granted him the free exerciſe, and God the true knowledge, to whom he was to make an account therin, for this his Religion, he ſaid, he was fully reſolved to remaine moſt conſtant therin, and which he would alwayes maintain to be true, although it were with the loſſe of his life. This anſwer of the Prince, ſet the King into ſuch a choller that he began to call him rebell, ſeditious and ſon of a ſeditious perſon, with horrible threatnings to cauſe them to looſe their heads, if within 3 dayes they tooke not better counſell: and indeed theſe threatnings, and other crafty carriages in this way, ſo wrought on both theſe Princes, at laſt, that they forſooke their Faith and firſt Love, and turned to Romiſh abhominations.

Mark here the vowes of *Romiſh* Princes.

Now the King perceiving that this maſſacre of *Paris* would not quench the fire, but rather kindle it the more, fearing leaſt thoſe of the Religion in his other Provinces and Townes might aſſemble and unite themſelves together, and ſo give them new worke; he with the ſpeedy adviſe of his Counſellours, ſent two Meſſengers with two ſeverall Meſſiges, the one to the Governours and ſeditious Catholikes of his remoter Townes, wherein were many of the Religion, with expreſſe command to maſſicre them; the other containing certaine

Letters

Letters to the Governours of Provinces, by which he pretended this Maſſacre to be perpetrated by the Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Admirall to be murthered on a particular and private quarrell twixt them two, and that the Kings honeſt meaning and intention was utterly againſt theſe things, and ſeriouſly to maintaine his former Edict of a generall Pacification; and therfore that his care and vigilancy had ceaſed it the ſame day it began; and yet (as my Authour recordeth in his Hiſtory) on the Tewſday following, being the 26. of the ſame *Auguſt*, the King accompanied with his Brethren and the chiefeſt of his Court, went to his Court of Parliament, and there publickly declared in expreſſe tearms, that whatſoever had hapned in *Paris*, was done, not only by his conſent, but alſo by his commandement, and of his own motion. And as for his other former mentioned Meſſage and Letter to other Townes and Provinces, for the maſſacring of thoſe of the Religion among them alſo; his bloudy command herein was immediately put in execution at *Lyons* and many other places, where the poore Proteſtants were murthered and maſſacred in moſt hideous and horrible manner, by thoſe mercileſſe and inhumane Butchers of bloody *Rome*, who knockt down the innocent Chriſtians among them, as ſo many doggs, cut their throats, mangled their bodies, ſlaſh'd off their hands with great ſharp knives, as on their knees they held them up to the villains, praying for the ſparing of their lives; yea, and were knowne to rip up their bellies and take out their fat from their bowels, and to ſell it to their Apothecaries to make medicines. Thus alſo in thoſe remoter parts from *Paris* were very many thouſands of the Religion murthered, without any difference or diſtinction either of Sex or Age. And ſo deeply enraged was the King and his adherents, and ſo deſperately reſolved to root out and extirpate the memory of thoſe of the Religion, eſpecially of any note or eminency, that the King having at laſt got into his cuſtody one *Briquemant* a noble *French* Gentleman, of the age of ſeventy yeares, one that had valiantly imployed himſelfe in the Service of the Kings of *France*, having been found in the Houſe of the Embaſſadour of *England*, then reſident in *France*, wherein he had hid himſelfe, whiles the greateſt fury of the maſſacre was executed, was by the Kings command put in cloſe priſon, together with another vertuous Gentleman *Cavagnes* Maſter of the Requeſts, both which Gentlemen bare great affection, both unto the Religion, and alſo unto the renowned Admirall, and were themſelves of great eſteeme and reputation in *France*; but the

King having them now faſt in hould, threatned to teare them in peeces upon the rack, if they would not write and ſigne with their hands, that they had conſpired with the Admirall to kill the King, his Brethren, the Queene and the King of *Navarr*. But they having moſt conſtantly and juſtly refuſed to avouch ſo horrible a lye againſt their owne and their godly friends innocencies, were racked and cruelly tormented, and by a moſt unjuſt ſentence of the Court of Parliament in *Paris*, they were both declared guilty of Treaſon and condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet, which was accordingly executed. The Queen-Mother leading the King, her two ſonnes and the King of *Navarr* her brother in law to ſee the Execution. Her Counſellours thinking that at this laſt exploit, what they had wickedly projected (namely, the falſe transferring of the cauſe of this bloody maſſacre on a treaſonable plot, intended by the Admirall and others of the Religion againſt the King, as was fore-mentioned) would now be wrought out and effected, if *Briquemant* in preſence of all the people, now at the time of his expected death would aske pardon of the King, withall (to worke it on the more) ſending one to him to certifie and aſſure him that ſo he might eaſily ſave his life, for the King was mercifull, and that he ſhould have pardon, if he would deſire it, confeſſing this fact wherewith hee was charged. But *Briquemant* anſwered boldly and with a good courage; that it belonged not unto him, but to the King to aske pardon of God for ſuch an heynous offence: That hee would never aske pardon for a fault, wherein hee had not offended, but knew himſelfe to bee moſt innocent, whereof hee called GOD to witneſſe, deſiring him to pardon the Kings ſo great diſloyalty and cruelty. *Cavagnes* alſo the other noble Gentleman, did the like untill hee dyed. Inſomuch that this execution (contrary to the Kings expectation) ſerved to no other end, but more to publiſh the iniquity of all theſe cruell homicides, and of all their moſt pernicious counſels.

The treacherous murther of Henry *the* 3d. *King of* France, *by a* Jacobine Monke, *Anno* 1589. *extracted out of the French Hiſtory.*

HEnry the 3d. King of *France*, making warre againſt a great aſſociation of his Subjects, aſſembled together in *Paris*, under the name of the Leaguers, for the advancement of the Catholicks in *France*, and under the command and conduct of the Duke *de Main*, and other heads of that League, whoſe wicked practiſes and inſolencies againſt thoſe of the Religion, the King much diſtaſted and diſcountenanced. The King of *Navarr* alſo joyning with the King of *France* in purſuit of the Leaguers, to bring them into better obedience, and thereby having chaced the forces of the Leaguers, and put them to the worſe, and cooped them up at laſt within the wals of *Paris*, and by that meanes brought them into much danger, and diſtreſſe and feare of a totall overthrow.

Hereupon the Duke *de Main* and his confederats within *Paris*, began to ſit cloſe in counſell, to adviſe what was beſt to be done; and ſeeing the K ſo neare them and ſtrong about them, either of neceſſity, like to urge them to a battell, or els to begirt them ſo cloſe with a ſiege, that there would be ſmall or no hope to eſcape: And conſidering that by theſe the Kings late ſo proſperous progreſſions in his affaires, their own thereby went much to ruine; Reſolved that there was no other meanes left them to ſtand it out (eſpecially being proclaimed guilty of high-treaſon againſt their chief head the K.) than by executing ſome notable exploit in procuring the death of the K. their Mr. and Soveraigne Lord: Now ſome certaine weekes before, a young *Iacobine Monck*, by name Fryer *Iaques Clement*, a man drowned in all wickedneſſe, having paſſed through the hands of certaine Confeſſors, and conferred with ſome Ieſuites and others of that rabble, he was for a kind of promiſing dexterity in any villany, found meet to ſtrike ſo great a ſtroake. Was urged and put forward therin, yea and in the end the D. *de Main* himſelf, the ſiſter of the D *Montpenſieur* and others of that *Catholick* Combination had conference with him in divers places, who requeſted and encouraged him to perſevere in this good determination of his, which they ſaid they knew to ariſe in him from extraordinary inſpirations from above, for the full performance of ſo renowned a ſervice to the holy Union, the *Catholick Church of Rome*, and his deare Country, they promiſed him alſo Abbot-ſhips, Biſhopricks, and whatſoever els he would deſire: this wicked fellow thus divelliſhly documented and ſtimulated to this deſperate deed, remained for certaine dayes, ſometime with the Dutches *Montpenſieur*, who among the *Pariſians* was termed the holy-widow, ſometimes with his *Prior*, and ſometimes with the *Ieſuites*. This *Monck*, I ſay, being thus made to drinke in fury and madneſſe to the deed, by ſo many allurements, entertainments promiſes and proteſtations of felicity, temporall and eternall, reſolved within himſelf, and ſeriouſly promiſed them all to kill the K. Now in the interim, the *Pariſians* or common-people of the City, who thought nothing, nor knew any thing of their cruell practiſes, began to talke of nothing more, than of yeelding themſelves to their K, and had greatly rebated their ſpleene and choller againſt their Soveraigne. Which the Duke *de Main*, together with his complotters perceiving, they cauſed the moſt zealous *Sorboniſts* and *Ieſuites* to preach and exhort, that they ſhould yet have patience for 7 or 8 days longer, in which interim, aſſuring them they ſhould ſee and perceive ſome wonderfull matter come to paſſe, that would make amends for their patient expectation, and produce much good to their holy Union. The *Monck* being now fully ordered and inſtructed for the execution of the deſigned plot, departed from *Paris* and went toward S[t] *Clou*. As ſoon as he was departed the D. *de Main* cauſed more then 200 of the principall Citizens and other rich men whom he knew to have friends and credit with the K party, to be taken priſoners, as a gage, to

ſave his *Monck*, if after the attempt he were ſtaied or arreſted. The *Monck* being come to S. *Clou*, and preſented to ſpeak with the K., he having fained that he had letters from the preſident of *Harlay* and *Credence* on his part, the K. cauſed him to be called into his Chamber, where was none with the K, ſave only the L. of *Bellegard*, chief Gen. of the ſame, and the Procurator generall, whom he deſired to retire a while, the more privately to give eare and audience unto him; the undaunted villain having addreſſed himſelfe with a countenance very modeſt and demure, neare the K. perſon. The *Monck* now perceiving himſelf alone with the K. and an opertunity put into his hand to do the deed he mainly came for, confirming his audacious countenance more and more fixedly, drew out of one of his ſleeves a paper, which he preſented to the K. and out of the other, a ſharp knife, with which he violently and ſuddainly ſheathed a thruſt within the K. ſmall ribs, the K. being ſeriouſly reading the preſented paper, but thereupon perceiving himſelf wounded, pluckt the knife out of the wound, and therewith ſtruck the *Monck* above the eye, and thereupon ſome of his Gentlemen hearing a noyſe and much buſtling within, came running in moſt violently, who ſeeing what was done, and moved with wrath at the indignity of ſo execrable a fact, could not contain, but forthwith killed the murtherer with their Swords, who there expired and went (like *Judas*) to his own place, being canonized and adored for this deed by thoſe of the *Romiſh-League*, but deteſted and abhorred by thoſe that clave to the dignity-royall and party of the Religion. The K. being carried to his bed, the Phyſitians and Chirurgeons dreſt his wound, and ſuppoſed it had not bin mortall, but the next day, he dyed of it, and left the Crowne of *France* to his brother, *Henry* D. of *Burbon* and K. of *Navarr*.

The moſt deplorable and execrable murther of Henry the 4th. K. *of* France, *by one* Francis Ravillack. *Extracted alſo out of the French Hiſtory.*

HEnry the 4th D of *Burbon* and K of *Navarr*, a Prince of the moſt famous and glorious memory, that ever *France* brought forth, yea I ſay moſt renowned, loved and feared for his piety and proweſſe, and many other moſt rare and princely virtues, being right Heyre apparent and true Succeſſour to the Crowne of *France*, after the fore-mentioned murther and untimely death of his brother *Henry* the 3d yet extremely maligned and deſperately oppoſed from the faire and peaceable poſſeſſion of the diadem of *France*, by thoſe moſt impious aſſaſſinates and bloody Tygers of the moſt falſly pretended holy Union or Catholike Leaguers afore-ſaid, for the very ſame reaſon, for which they ſo inveterately hated and conſpired againſt his deceaſed brother, *viz.* his publikely declared good-will and affection toward thoſe of the Religion, commonly called by their ignominious name of *Hugonets* in *France*, as our true profeſſours of the Goſpell in *Ergland*, were wont to be branded with the contemptuous name of Puritans, and now by a company of baſe block-heads, moſt fooliſhly termed Round-heads. On this main, if not only ground of wrath and diſlike this moſt noble and Heroick Prince, having long time bin (I ſay) kept out from the juſt enjoyment of his lawfull inheritance, peſtered and perplexed with many and tedious troubles and bloudy battles with his Subjects of *France* the Leaguers, who were mightily animated therein, and aſſiſted by a ſtrong *Spaniſh* Faction among them; but in all theſe great warres and mountainous diſturbances the moſt renowned and courageous Prince went Maſter of the field, a moſt conſtant conquerour, having as the *French* Hiſtory records of him, triumphed over his enemies, in at the leaſt 12 ſet-battles or pight fields, ſtill unconquerable by the greateſt forces and deepeſt ſtratagems, that his adverſaries were able to bring againſt him, yet ſuch is the unſtable ſtate and wheeling condition of the beſt and braveſt things of this life; that this ſo renowned and ſo undaunted Prince (eſpecially ha-

ving at the firſt openly profeſt the true Religion, and long ſo continued, yet at laſt moved and overcome, not only to make an edict of maintaining the two Religions in his Kingdomes, but in his own perſon to make publike profeſſion of the *Romiſh* abomination, and going openly to Maſſe, to the unſpeakable ſadding of the hearts of his beſt Subjects, thoſe of the Religion) this noble Prince, I ſay, at laſt, was permitted to fall into the perfidious power of a baſe and deſpicable villain to deſtroy him. For, notwithſtanding that they of the *Catholick* Leaguer and holy-Union (as they entituled themſelves) I meane the *Romaniſts* had now got ſuch hold of him, in the ſnares of their *Romiſh* Religion: yet the Jeſuiticall Faction, being very jealous and ſuſpitious of him, and much fearing his revolt from them (as indeed he ſtill gave them ſome cauſes thereof in the courſe of his regall government, by his faire carriage and facile grants of many extraordinary priviledges to thoſe of the Religion) they therefore, at laſt, ſuborned and inticed one *Fran: Ravillack*, a *French man*, borne in *Angonleſme*, to kill this noble King, dealing with him, juſt as they did with that *Monck* fore-mentioned in the former Relation, promiſing and proteſting mighty remunerations, large revvards and high preferments on the performance of the deed, leading the fellow into a fooles Paradiſe of high Hopes, they perſvvaded him that it vvas a moſt meritorious vvorke, and ſo at length fully vvrought him to their vvils therein, ſeeming to admire his perſon, already transformed into an angelicall apparition, ſo glorious, that they durſt hardly behold him for the beauty and luſtre that was upon him, now upon this his ſo vertuous and valerous a reſolution. Thus, I ſay, this execrable villain and bloody aſſaſſinate went forth from them, with a moſt ſtony and immarbled heart and brazen fore head to doe this moſt cruell and accurſed deed. And watching his opportunity, upon a Friday, which was the next day after the Coronation of his Queen this *Henry* the great (for ſo we may juſtly entitle him) being in *Paris*, about 3 of the clock in that after-noone, and intending to goe to his Arſenall, took his Caroch, and as a Prince who then ſeemed to live without feare or ſuſpition of any of his people, living in ſuch a faire correſpondency, as he then did (but this mixture of Religions being moſt abominable in the eyes of the Lord) between both Religions, but as he paſſed on through the City accompanied with very few of his Nobility, or without taking, for his better aſſurance either Archers or any of his uſuall guard, not farre from S^t. *Innocents*, this villain following his Majeſty, and ſeeing his Caroch ſtayed by a Cart, which met and ſtopped their paſſage, *Ravillac*, taking this opportunity, as having kept cloſe by the Caroch, and the King ſitting in the boot therof, he ſodainly and deſperately aſſaulted the King with a long and moſt ſharp knife, made of purpoſe for this wicked uſe, with which he gave him a wounds in the left ſide, the firſt was given neare the ſhoulder, which entred not farre, but only raſed the skin, the 2d was mortall, that blow entring betwixt the 5^t and 6^t rib, cutting a ſunder the veine leading to the heart, and this wound was ſo deep that it reached into the Cava vena, which alſo was pierced with the point of the knife This moſt noble and renowned Prince, finding himſelf wounded to death, loſt his ſpeech upon the inſtant, by reaſon of the abundance of bloud, which iſſued out of his mouth, therefore they turned the Caroch toward the *Louure* (the villain *Ravillac*, being firſt laid hold on and kept in ſafe cuſtody) where he was no ſooner arrived, but he rendred his ſoule into the hands of Almighty God, the great Creatour and juſt diſpoſer of all things. Thus this great and invincible Prince, whom neither ſo many nor ſo mighty enemies in open field, could ever vanquiſh or overcome, was ſuddainly ſubdued by the hands of a moſt wicked and ignoble villain. That Prince in whom the French Hiſtories, obſerve 3 remarkable miracles or rare myſteries, namely, that he was a King and had no Crowne, he was a husband, but had no wife; he waged warre and had no mony: which ſeeming riddle is thus reſolved; he was King of *France*, but was long time kept from the kingly poſſeſſion of his

Crown

Crown and Royalty. He was married, but could not enjoy his Queen; He waged warre but not being able to pay his Souldiers, his neighbour Princes came in as Volunteers and ſerved in his warres at their own charge. Yea, I ſay, ſuch a noble and renowned Prince, in matter of Religion, in his former dayes eſpecially, that it being obſerved by ſome of his Nobles, Commanders in armes, how much he confided in thoſe of the Religion, in moſt of his greateſt and weighteſt affairs; ſome of them ſaid unto him, they marvelled he would ſo much rely on their fidelity. To whom his anſwer was as pithy as pious, that he would never be afraid to confide in thoſe, the principles of whoſe Religion was, *Never to eat their God, nor kill their King.* Now from all theſe remarkable paſſages of the plots and conſpiracies of theſe barbarous and bloody minded *Romaniſts*, I wiſh the godly and impartiall Reader, whoſe eyes the Lord hath in any meaſure opened to ſee the truth of things, to take notice briefly of theſe 3 particulars.

Firſt of the admirable providence and good hand of God in preſerving thoſe Princes and States from the moſt puiſſant forces, and moſt politick frauds and villanies of Traitors and enemies of his Truth and Goſpell, ſo long as they loyally loved and embraced it; this being moſt cleare and evident in our bleſſed Queen *Elizabeth* of ever glorious memory, in the ſtate of *Geneva*, *Holland*, and ſuch like.

Secondly, of the high diſpleaſure and juſt jealouſie of the Lord againſt thoſe Princes or people who halt 'twixt opinions in matter of Religion, or maintaine mixtures in his pure worſhip, which he hath alſo manifeſted againſt Princes, otherwiſe moſt noble and renowned, potent and prudent, permitting and raiſing up baſe and ignoble hands to bereave them of their lives, as hath bin clearly demonſtrated in theſe two laſt great Princes of *France*, *Henry* 3^d and *Henry* 4th, and might be farther proved by many ſuch like Preſidents extant in Hiſtory.

Thirdly and laſtly, of the moſt bloody and blaſphemous principles of *Romes* Religion, teaching and encouraging the practiſe and perpetration of ſuch horrid and hideous murders and maſſacres of the Lords moſt harmleſſe and innocent lambes, juſtifying King-killing and Country-deſtroying machinations, plots and conſpiracies, and all theſe under a moſt execrable pretence of advancing their Catholik-cauſe, forſooth, as if the Lord, the pure and holy God of Heaven, ever intended to build his *Church* with ſuch baſe and bloody materials, which muſt needs be moſt blaſphemous to ſay or once think. Moſt worthily therfore is *Rome* ſaid to be founded and finiſhed in its crimſon architecture of blood; whether we reſpect materiall *Rome* in its firſt riſe and originall, firſt founded in the blood of *Rhemus* murthered by his brother *Romulus*, the very firſt King of *Rome*: or ſpirituall *Rome*, the mother of ſpirituall Whoredomes, moulded and maintained all along by thoſe Popiſh-*Cains*, in the bloud of their more righteous brethren, Gods beloved *Abels*.

Wherefore I deſire that the uſe of this 3 fold obſervation, may be, firſt inſeparable love of God in cleaving faſt to his ſoul-ſaving Truth and Goſpell: and ſecondly irreconcilable hatred of that abominable and diabolicall Religion of *Rome*, which thus delights in the moſt fearfull and finall deſtruction of ſoules and bodies.

FINIS.